

*By* A  
NEW METHOD

Of Teaching The  
Latine Tongue ;

COMPILED

In such a Natural Order, as a Child may Learn  
that Language, more Speedily than by any  
other GRAMMAR yet Extant.

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By Mr *John Hunter*, Minister of the Gospel at *Air*.

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Entered according to the *Act* of Parliament, 1710.

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GELLE S. BRIGIDÆ.

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NEW METHOD

OF TEACHING THE

ART OF WRITING

COMPILED

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# The Preface.

**I**T has been often-times to me, equally Matter of Compassion and Displeasure, that our Sons are Doom'd unto so long a Drudgery in Grammar Schools, while these of the other Sex can learn the French Tongue, as strange to them as the Latine is to their Brethren, with so much Ease, and in so little Time: And, I could not but observe, that some of the best Spirits have been frighted for ever from Learning, by the Discouragements of its Entry.

A very slight Consideration, may take off our Wonder at the slow advances which are made in these Preliminary Studies, and lead us into another, That The Professors of the Latine Tongue should take such an awkward Method of Teaching that Language By it self, as if we were Oblidged to Understand it before we have heard one Word of it; notwithstanding the whole world beside have Voted, That we should learn Unknown Things, by Things that are known.

That I might testifie my tender Resentment of our Childrens too early Five Years unpitied Affliction, I have Proposed to Rescue them from Four of them, and to make the One remaining Easie, by this Method; which is Calculated so, as it stoops to the lowest Capacity, assists the weakest Memory, gratifys the Fancy, and Redeems the Time.

By its being all in English, of a Plain and Natural Expression, as far as the Matter would allow,

*It lyes level with the meanest Understanding: And by Reason of this, and that all the RULES on the Nouns, Verbs and Quantities, are Disposed into an Alphabetical Order, and these of the Syntax into an exactness, which the Nature of the different Agreements and Governments did invite unto, It cannot but be very friendly to the Memory, to which also putting them in Verse, does not a little contribute; as it renders the dryness of the Subject somewhat more tastful.*

*I have Intermixed the Rudiments, so as there shall be no necessity of Learning the same thing Twice, And with as much difficulty the Second time, as if it were quite New, by Teaching in Cramp Verse, what was Taught in dark Prose before.*

*If a Boy can Learn, Eight or Ten Lines of this Book in a day, which is easier to do than to learn two or three in Abstruse Latine Rules, he must have the whole Grammar in a Tear; and five Hours reading shall set it all before his Eyes, who has attain'd it.*

*If this Essay be acceptable to these for whom its design'd, I shall endeavour to offer some Helps for Improveing the Years that are spared from the Ordinary Tediousness of Grammar, by a Compend of other pieces of Learning, which wou'd be as Usefull & more gratefull to children, & perhaps shall say something of the Latine Authors.*

*My Helps were Nouvelle Methode, done by the Messieurs de Portroyal, Vossius his Grammar, Des-pauter, Kirkwood, Wat and Scioppius.*

*May the Reader profite by this Essay, as much as may encourage others to do Things of this Nature to better Purpose; and I shall be glad of being the Occasion of Good.*



A  
NEW METHOD  
Of Teaching The  
Latine Tongue.

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**T**HE Latine Letters are Twentie Three;  
*a b c d e f g h i l m n o p q r s t u v x*  
*y z.*

They are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

*Vowels* are Letters which sound by themselves, and they are Six; *a e i o u y.*

Two *Vowels* put together make *Diptongs*, of which there are Six; *a æ ai au ei eu.*

*Consonants* are Letters which sound only when a *Vowel* is joyned with them; as, *b, c, &c.* And Four of them, *l, m, n, r,* are *Liquid*.

*Words* are either *Declinable*, or not. *Declinable Words*, are these which Change their way of *Ending*, by *Cases* or *Times*, and they are four; *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, and Participle.*

The *Indeclinable* are Four also; *Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, Conjunction.*

*Genders, Numbers* and *Cases* belong to *Noun, Pronoun* and *Participle.*

The *Genders* are Six; The *Masculine*, exprest by the Article, *Hic*: The *Feminine*, exprest by the Article



Article *Hæc*: The Neuter, exprest by the Article

*Hoc*: The Common of two, exprest by *Hic* & *Hæc*:

The Common of *Three*, exprest by *Hic*, *hæc*, *boc*: and the *Doubtful*, exprest by *hic* or *hæc*.

The *Numbers* are two; the *Singular*, which agrees to One thing only, as, *Vir* a man: and the *Plural*, which agrees to moe things, as *Viri* men.

Here Note, When a word in the Singular Number signifies many things, It's call'd *Collective*, as, *Plebs* the common people.

The *Cases* are Six; The *Nominative*, the Sign of which is *A* or *an*: The *Genitive*, the sign of which is, *Of*, or *s* with this mark [ ' ] before it, at the end of an English Word: The *Dative*, the sign of which is *To* or *for*: The *Accusative*, the sign of which is *The*, or *an*; and sometimes it has none: The *Vocative*, the sign of which is *O*: and the *Ab-lative*, the sign of which is *with*, *from*, *in*, or *by*.

A *Noun* is that word whereby we Call any thing. And, it is either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

A *Substantive* Noun, is what hath a compleat Sense by it self; as, *Penna*, a pen.

An *Adjective* Noun, is what hath not a compleat sense without a Substantive added to it; as *bonus*, good: *felix*, happy.

A Substantive is either *Proper*, or *Common*.

A Proper Noun is that which expressees one single thing; as, *Foannes*, John: *Oxonia*, Oxford.

A Common Noun, is that which signifies many; as, *Homo*, man: *Urbs*, a Town.

A Noun is also *Primitive*, or *Derived*.

Primitive is that which comes of no other: as, *Arbor*, a Tree.

Derived

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And  
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\* W  
Or,  
\*  
hæc b  
and

F  
The  
Hæc



Derived, is that which comes of another; as, *Amicus*, a friend: from *Amo*, I love.

It's known what Gender Nouns are of, either by their Signification; according to *General Rules*: or by their Termination, according to *Special Rules*.

## General Rules.

### I.

**T**He Proper Nouns, do oftentimes crave  
The Genders which their Commons have;  
\* Or, the Word's sense makes resignation  
Of Gender, to it's Termination.

\* As thô *Mancipium* signifies a Bond-man, and so should have *Hic & hac*; yet, because it ends in *UM*, it has *Hoc*.

### II.

The \* Names of *Men*, are Masculine:  
And *Women's* Names are Feminine:

\* When Names to either Sex agree,  
Then let their Gender Common be.

\* Names of *Heathen Gods*, which were but Men, and of  
*Goddesses*, which were but Women; And the Names of  
*Angels*, are here to be understood. \* As *hic & hac Parens*  
A Parent.

### III.

All the three Genders, ye shall give  
To Nouns which are call'd *Adjective*:

\* Which either end a different way,  
Or, in one Termination stay.

\* They have either Three Terminations; as, *hic Bonus*,  
*hac bona*, *hoc bonum*, Good: or, Two; as, *hic* and *hac Acris*,  
and *hoc Acre*, Sharp: or, One; as, *hic hac hoc Felix*, happy.

### IV.

For *Masculines*, the Winds still go;  
The Rivers oft, and Mountains too.

### V.

*Hac* commonly belongs to *Towns*,

To *Isles*, to *Ships* and *Regions*.

The exceptions are eyr: VI. *indclinable or seldom usel*

The Names of *Trees* are *Feminine*;

But, all in *ster*, are *Masculine*:

And, 1 *Spinus*, 2 *Platanus* and 3 *Dumus*;

But, ye shall say *Hic* or *hæc* 4 *Rubus*.

5 *Robur*, 6 *Acer*, and all in *um*;

7 *Siler* and 8 *Suber*, to th' *Neuter* come.

1 A thorn, 2 a Plain-tree. 3 a Thorn-bush. 4 a Bramble bush. 5 an Oak. 6 a Maple-tree. 7 a Willow. 8 a Cork tree

#### VII.

The *Neuter* says, I claime as mine,  
What ever We can not Decline.

#### VIII.

I Plural, still proves *Masculine*;  
*Neuter*, *a*, *e*: *Æ*, *Feminine*.

## Special Rules,

For knowing the Genders by *Termination*.

#### I.

I' th' First Declension, Nouns in *A*,  
And *E*, the Fem'nine Gender draw.

1 *Cometa* and 2 *Planeta*, have

*Hic*; 3 *Pascha* to the *Neuter* leave:

But in the Third, both *A* and *E*,

Unto the *Neuter* shall agree.

1 A Comet. 2 a Planet. 3 Easter.

#### II.

O, shall have *Hic*. All in *do*, *go*,  
For Fem'nines, save 1 *Harpago*, know  
If they moe Syllabs have than two:

2 *Caro* and 3 *Grando*, here are due.

IO, deriv'd from Verb or Name,

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(save

1 T

5 As, 1

M,

1 Sal,

1 Sa

N

Men's

1 A

A

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1 B

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1

A

But

1 V

2 A

3 A

4 A

*Spicial Rules of Genders.*

(*Cave* 4 *Pugio* and 5 *Numbers*) have the same.

1 The Grapple of a Ship. 2 *Flesh*. 3 *Hail*. 4 a *Dagger*.  
5 *As*, *Ternio*, the Number of Three, &c.

III.

*M*, *C*, *L*, *T*, the Neuter use.

1 *Sal, bic* or *boc*; 2 *Sol bic*, doth chuse,

1 *Salt*. 2 the *Sun*.

IV

*N*'s Masculine. *Hæc* 1 *Icon*, 2 *Sindon*.

*Men*'s *Hoc*; with 3 *Gluten*, 4 *Unguen*, 5 *Inguen*.

1 An Image 2 *Lawn* 3 *Glew* 4 *Ointment* 5 the *Groom*.

V.

*Ar* and *Ur*, to the Neuter fall.

*Hic* 1 *Furfur*: 2 *Bacchar*, *Hæc* we call.

1 *Brann*. 2 the herb, *Ladies Gloves*.

VI.

*ER*, must have *Hic*. *Hæc* also, 1 *Linter*?

*Hoc* 2 *Iter*, and 3 *Cadaver*, 4 *Spinter*,

5 *Ver*, 6 *Uber*, 7 *Verber*: *Fruits* and *Plants*.

None of the *Genders* 8 *Tuber* wants.

1 A *Wherry* 2 a *Journey* 3 a *Carcase* 4 a *Clasp*; the  
*Spring* 6 a *Pap* 7 a *stroke* 8 *Masc.* or *Neuter*, it signifies a  
*Swelling*; *Fam.* a kind of tree: *Masc.* a kind of *Apple*.

VII.

*Hic OR.* 1 *Arbor* takes *Hæc*; 2 *Ador*

*Craves boc*: as 3 *Marmor*, 4 *Æquor*, 5 *Cor*.

1 A *Tree* 2 *Wheat* 3 *Marble* 4 the *Sea* 5 a *Heart*.

VIII.

*AS*, in the *First*, still *Hic* recieves;

But in the *Third*, *bac* always craves,

1 *Vas vasis thô*, is *Neuter*; so,

2 *As antis*, to be *bic*, still know:

3 *As assis*, shall the *Masc'line* gain,

4 And all belonging to its *Train*.

1 a vessel

1 a Vessel 2 Nouns in *As*, giving *antis*, in the *Genitive*.  
3 a Piece of money 4 *as*, *Decussis*, a piece of ten *Asses*, &c.

## IX.

*Es* hath the *Feminine*: But, \* *Doubt*

1 *Dies*. *Æs* Neuter is throughout.

Hic 3 *Poples*, 4 *Tudes*, 5 *Ames*, 6 *Fomes*,  
7 *Pes*, 8 *Stipes*, 9 *Paries*, 10 *Merges*, 11 *Limes*,  
12 *Trames*, 13 *Trudes*, *Palmes*, *Vine*:

14 *Cesses*, 15 *Termes*, and 16 *Gurges*, Joyn.

Thus Grecian Nouns, as 17 *Magnes*, go;

18 *Tabes*, 19 *Sorites*, 20 *Lebes*, too.

\* *Dies*, is of the Doubtful Gender. 1 a day 2 *Brass* 3  
The Ham of the Leg 4 a Mallet 5 a Stake 6 Fewel 7 a  
Foot 8 a Log set in the Ground 9 a Wall 10 a sheaf 11  
2 March 12 a cross way 13 a Bar 14 a Turf 15 a Bough  
16 a Weel 17 a Load-stone 18 a wasting by sickness 19 a  
Figure in Logick 20 a Kettle.

Place *IS* among the *Femininas*;

But, *Nis* among the *Masculines*;

With 1 *Caulis*, 2 *Sotularis*, 3 *Follis*,

4 *Axis*, 5 *Orbis*, 6 *Callis*, 7 *Collis*:

8 *Lapis*, 9 *Vepris* 10 *Sentis*, 11 *Fustis*,

12 *Mensis*, 13 *Pollis*, 14 *Torris*, 15 *Postis*,

16 *Acinacis*, 17 *Cucumis* and 18 *Sanguis*,

19 *Vectis*, 20 *Fascis*, 21 *Pulvis*, 22 *Unguis*:

23 *Cassis*, which doth a *Net* denote;

24 *Ensis*, *Aqualis*, *Water pot*.

1 *Colewort* 2 a kind of *Shoe* 3 a pair of *Bellows* 4 an  
*Axletree* 5 an *Orb* 6 a *Causey* 7 a *Hill* 8 a *Stone* 9 a *Briar*  
10 a *Thorn* 11 a *Batton* 12 a *Moneth* 13 *Flower* 14 a *fire-*  
*brand* 15 a *Door post* 16 a *Scimitar* 17 a *Cucumber* 18  
*Blood* 19 a *bar of a door* 20 a *bundle* 21 *Dust* 22 a *nail*  
of a *Finger* 23 It also signifies a *Helmet*, and then it fol-  
lows the *Rule*. 24 a *Sword*.



XI.

Doubt, 1 *Scrobis*, 2 *Torquis*, 3 *Corbis*, 4 *Finis*,  
5 *Canalis*, 5 *Amnis*, 7 *Clunis*, 8 *Cinis*.

1 a Ditch 2 a Chain about the neck 3 a Basket 4 an  
End 5 a Couduit-pipe 6 a River 7 a Buttock 8 Ashes.

XII.

*OS*, takes *Hic*. *Hæc* 1 *Arbos*, 2 *Cos*, 3 *Dos*.  
*Hoc* 4 *Epos*; *oris*, *offis* 5 *Os*.

1 A Tree 2 a Whetstone 3 a Dowry 4 a Poem 5 *Os*  
*Oris*, the Mouth: *Os* *Offis*, a Bone.

XIII.

I' th' Fourth and Second, *Us* inclines,  
To be among the *Masculines*:

*Greeks* oft are *Feminine* in kind;

As, in pure *Latine*, ye shall find

The Needle 1 *Acus*, 2 *Colus*, 3 *Idus*,

4 *Manus*, 5 *Alvus*, Family *Tribus*;

6 *Ficus* fruit, 7 *Porticus*, 8 *Humus*,

9 *Vannus*, 10 *Carbasus* and 11 *Domus*.

12 *Specus*, 13 *Penus*, the Doubtful claime;

14 *Phaselus*, 15 *Grossus*, do the same.

16 *Virus* and 17 *Pelagus*, *Neuters* shew;

And, 18 *Vulgus*: which is *Masc'line* too.

1 It signifies also *Chaff*, and is *Neuter*, of the Third De-  
clension. 2 a *Distaff*. 3 the *Ides* of moneths 4 the hand  
5 the Womb 6 a Fig, It also signifies the *Emroids*: and  
then it is *Masculine*. 7 a Gallery 8 the Ground 9 a Fan  
for Corn 10 fine Linnen 11 a House 12 a Den 13 Store  
14 A Yaught 15 a green Fig 16 Poyson 17 the Sea 18  
The Common people.

XIV.

*Us* in the Third, still *Neuter* is;

But, 1 *Us*, *utis*, *untis*, *udis*,

As, 2 *Incus*, take *Hæc*; *Tellus* joyn:

But, 4 *pus odis*, is *Masculine*.

1. All Nouns in *w*, making the Genitive in any of these Three Terminations. 2 An *Anvil*. 3 the Earth. 4 Nouns ending in *Pus*, making the Genitive to end in *edis*; as *Tripus*, a three footed Stool.

## XV.

1 Each *S* that follows Consonants,  
With 2 *Laus*, and 3 *Fraus*, shall *Hac* advance.

1 *As*, *Trabs*: the Beam of a house. 2 Praise. 3 Deceit.

## XVI.

Give *Hic* to 1 *Chalybs*, 2 *Dens*, and 3 *Mons*,  
4 *Hydrops*, 5 *Rudens*, 6 *Fons* and 7 *Pons*.  
Let 8 *Scrobs* and 9 *Adeps*, Doubtful be:  
And 10 *Stirps*, the Root of any Tree.

1 Steel. 2 a Tooth. 3 a Hill. 4 the Droppe. 5 the Cable of a Ship. 6 a Well. 7 a Bridge. 8 a Ditch. 9 Fatt. 10 As it signifies Lineage, it's only Feminine. Also *torrens* A brook

## XVII.

Make Feminine the Nouns in *X*.

*Hic* 1 *Calix*, 2 *Calyx* and 3 *Fornix*,  
And, 4 *Spadix*, 5 *Varix*, 6 *Urpix*, 7 *Grexx*;  
Joyn Dissyllabs in *ax* and *ex*.

8 *Fornax*, 9 *Carex*, Nevertheless

With 10 *Forfex*, take the Fem'nine Classe.

11 *Tradux* and 12 *Silex*, Doubtful are;

13 *Cortex*, 14 *Pumex*, 15 *Imbrex*, share

And, 16 *Calx*: Yet, they're best Masculines;

And, 17 *Sandix*, 18 *Onyx*, Feminines.

1 A Cup. 2 the shell of a Nut. 3 a Vault. 4 a branch of Dates. 5 a swollen Vein of Melancholly Blood. 6 an Iron Rake. 7 a Flock. 8 a Furnace. 9 Sheer-Grass 10 a pair of Sheers 11 a twig of a Vine climbing from tree to tree. 12 a Flint stone 13 the Bark of a tree. 14 a Pumice Stone 15 a Gutter-tile. 16 Chalk, or the Heel. 17 Red Ceruse. 18 a Precious Stone.

## XVIII.

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XVIII.

The \* *Epicens*, have often found  
The Genders of their Ending-sound.  
But say, *Hic* 1 *Phœnix*, 2 *Glis* and 3 *Turtur*;  
*Hic* 4 *Bombyx*, 5 *Oryx*, and *Hic* 6 *Vultur*;  
7 *Lepus*, 8 *Mugil*, 9 *Mus* and 10 *Piscis*;  
To which, joyn 11 *Salar*, 12 *Vermis*, 13 *Delphis*.  
14 *Halex*, 15 *Lagopus*, 16 *Aëdon*  
And 17 *Halcyon*, have *Hæc* alone.  
18 *Limax* and 19 *Cencbris*, Doubtful are;  
20 *Anguis*, 21 *Palumbes*, better far  
Have *Hic*: 22 *Linx* *Hæc*, & 23 *Talpa*, 24 *Grus*,  
25 *Dama*, 26 *Serpens*, 27 *Perdix*, are thus.

\* Nouns signifying both *Sexes*, under one *Termination*. 1 a *Phœnix*. 2 a *Rat*. 3 the *Turtle*. 4 a *Silk worm*. 5 a *Mattock*. 6 a *Vulture*. 7 a *Hare*. 8 a *Chevin*. 9 a *Mouſe*. 10 a *Fish*. 11 a young *Salmon*. 12 a *Worm*. 13 the *Dolphin*. 14 a *Herrine*. 15 the *Herb, Harefoot*. 16 A *Nightingale*. 17 The *Kings Fiſher*. 18 a *House-Snail*. 19 a *Serpent full of spots*. 20 a *Serpent*. 21 a *Wood Dove*. 22 a creature of a sharp sight. 23 a *Mole*. 24 a *Crane*. 25 a *Fallow Deer*. 26 a *Serpent*. 27 a *Partridge*.

# The Declension of Nouns.

## General Rules.

### I.

Just ſo, Decline a Compound Name  
As Simples, whence it took its Frame.

So, *Impar Unequal*, is Declined as *Par, Equal*: from which it comes, &c.

### II.

1 Two *Nom'natives*, in One Word joyn'd,  
Through all the *Cases* are Declin'd.

Except

Except 2 *Alteruter*: 3. but if you add  
Another Case, in it no change is made.

1 *As, Respublica*, a Common-wealth. 2 *The one or the other*. It's not Declin'd in *Alter*, but *Uteri* 3. *As, Jurisperitus*; a Lawyer: In which, the last Word only, *Peritus*, being a Nominative, is Declined.

## III.

First, Fourth, Fifth Case of *Neuters* are  
Alike; whose Plural *A* doth share.

\* The *fifth* is like the *first*, in all;  
*Greeks* let the *s* i' th' Voc'tive fall.

The Dative and the Ablative,  
In *Plurals*, still one ending give.

\* Only Nouns in *US* of the *Second Declension*, are other-  
wise: as the *Special Rule* shews.

## IV.

Know, the two last Declensions claime,  
The Plural, *First* and *Fourth*, the same.

## Special Rules.

### THE FIRST DECLENSION.

## I.

The *First*, ends *A*, *ES*, *E*, and *AS*.  
Datives and Genitives shall pass,  
In *a*: When *E*'s the Nom'native,  
The Genitive then *es* shall give.  
The *Fourth* makes *am*; Greek *AS* and *A*,  
*An* too: *Es* and *E* *em* shall draw.  
The Ablative gives *a*; But *Es*  
And *E*, shall *e* i' th' Ablative place.

## II.

The Plural Nom'natives, shall make  
*Æ*: Genitives shall *arum* take.



# The Declension of Nouns

15

## III.

The Datives always is admit;

But, *abus* only these shall fit;

1 *Liberta*, 2 *Filia*, 3 *Mula*, 4 *Dua*;

5 *Amba*, 6 *Nata*, 7 *Equa*, 8 *Dea*.

1 A free Woman 2 a Daughter 3 a Mule 4 Two 5 Both  
6 a Daughter 7 a Mare 8 Goddesses.

## IV.

Plural Accusatives give *as*,

As, *Litera* makes *Literas*.

## AN EXAMPLE.

|          |   | School             |              |        | School s   |                         |         |  |  |
|----------|---|--------------------|--------------|--------|------------|-------------------------|---------|--|--|
| Singular | { | <i>A, An,</i>      | N. Schol-a   | {      | Schol-a    | The                     | Numbers |  |  |
|          |   | <i>Of</i>          | G. Schol-a   |        | Schol-arum | Of                      |         |  |  |
|          |   | <i>To</i>          | D. Schol-a   |        | Schol-is   | To                      |         |  |  |
|          |   | <i>The, an,</i>    | Ac. Schol-am |        | Schol-as   | The                     |         |  |  |
|          |   | <i>O</i>           | V. Schol-a   |        | Schol-a    | O                       |         |  |  |
|          |   | <i>With, from,</i> | Ab. Schol-a  |        |            | <i>Schol-is in, by.</i> |         |  |  |
|          |   |                    |              | Plural |            |                         |         |  |  |

## THE SECOND DECLENSION.

### V.

Six Terminations are due

Unto the Second, as these shew,

*Er, Ir, Ur, Eus*, with *Us* and *UM*;

\* *Greek Os* and *On*, here also come.

\* Which we turn to *US* and *UM*; as *Samos*, an *Isle*,  
*Evangelion*, The Gospel: Which the Latins make *Samus*  
and *Evangelium*.

### VI.

The Genitive in *I* descends;

But, 1 *Unus* still in *ius* Ends;

So, 2 *Alius*, 3 *Quis*, 4 *Totus*, 5 *Uter*,

6 *Alter*, 7 *Solus*, 8 *Ullus*, 9 *Neuter*.

1 One 2 Another 3 Who? 4 the whole 5 Which of the  
Two? 6 Another 7 Only 8 Any 9 Neither.

### VII.

## VII.

All Nouns in *Ir* and *Ur* recieve  
 Moe Syllabs in their Genitive  
 Than they have in the Nom'native;  
 So, 1 *Gibber* doth, with 2 *Iber*, 3 *Gener*,  
 4 *Adulter*, 5 *Miser*, 6 *Lacer*, 7 *Tener*;  
 8 *Socer*, 9 *Presbyter* and 10 *Affer*;  
 11 What comes of *Gero*, *Fero*: 12 *Prosper*,  
 13 *Liger*, 14 *Liber*, 15 *Puer* and 16 *Exter*;  
 To which, you justly may add 17 *Dexter*.

1 Bunch backed 2 a river in Spain. 3 a son in Law  
 an Adulterer 5 Unhappy 6 torn 7 tender 8 a Father in  
 Law 9 a Presbyter 10 Rough. 11 As, *Armiger*, bearing  
 Arms: *Lucifer*, The Day-star. 12 Prosperous 13 A man's  
 Name 14 The God of Wine. 15 a Boy 16 Forreign 17 Right

It's to be Noted here, That, *Greek Nouns* ending in *OS*  
 have *O* in the Genitive, Dative and Ablative: In the Accusa-  
 tive, on; and in the Vocative, *os*.

## VIII.

The *third* and *sixth*, give always *o*;  
 Likewise the *fourth* in *um* shall go.  
 The *Vocatives* of Nouns in *us*,  
 Turn unto *e*; but say 1 *Deus*.  
 Propers in *ius*, make them *i*  
 Say also, 2 *Fili*, 3 *Mi*, 4 *Geni*.

1 O God! 2 O Son. 3 O my -- 4 O Disposition.

## IX.

The Plural Nom'native is *I*,  
 \* *Orum* the Genitive shall be;  
 Accusatives, *os* never miss:  
 And Datives terminate in *is*.  
 But, 1 *Ambo* loves to have *ambo*,  
 And, 2 *Duo* likewise takes *duo*.

\* Some Genitives are in *on*, after the *Greek* way. 1 Both  
 2 Two.

AN EXAMPLE

|          |        |         |        |           |         |
|----------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Singular | Nom.   | Pu-er   | Plural | Puer-i    | Numbers |
|          | Gen.   | Puer-i  |        | Puer-orum |         |
|          | Dat.   | Puer-o  |        | Puer-is   |         |
|          | Accus. | Puer-um |        | Puer-os   |         |
|          | Voc.   | Pu-er   |        | Puer-i    |         |
|          | Abl.   | Puer-o  |        | Puer-is.  |         |

Adjectives in *us*, *a*, *um*, are declined in their Terminations *us* & *um*, according to the second Declension, in *a*, as in the First.

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

X.

*A*, makes the Genitive *atis*;  
But, *E* must turn it into *is*.

XI.

*O*, makes *onis*; all in *go*  
And *Do*, excepting 1 *Unedo*,  
Yeild *inis*, if they 're Feminine;  
And these, altho they 're Masculine;  
2 *Ordo*, 3 *Homo*, 4 *Turbo*, 5 *Cardo*,  
8 *Apollo*, and 7 *Cupido*, 8 *Margo*.  
9 *Anio*; 10 *Nerio*, *enis* show:  
And, *Carnis* does from 11 *Caro* flow.

1 a kind of smal wild fruit. 2 Order 3 Man 4 a Whirlwind  
5 a Hinge of a Door 6 the Heathen God of wisdom  
7 the Heathen God of Love 8 the Border of a thing. 9 a  
River 10 the wife of *Mars* 11 Flesh.

The Greek Nouns in *o* make the Genitive *us*, as, *Didō* *Didus*; and the other Cases in *o*.

XII.

Say 1 *Lactis* and 2 *Halecis* too,  
3 *David* and 3 *Bogud* is allow.  
1 *Lac*, milk 2 *Halec*, a Herring 3 Two Mens Names.

XIII.

Cast *Is* to Nouns which end in *L*;  
But, joyn *lis* unto 1 *Mel* and 2 *Fel*.  
1. Honey 2 Gall. B

## XIV.

After the Letter *N* place *is*.

Neuters in *En* turn to *inis*.

With 1 *Peæen*, and the 2 Nouns in *Cen*:

*Thô* Masculine, add here 3 *Flamen*.

Sometimes the Proper Nouns in *On*,

Give *ontis*; so does 4 *Horizon*.

1 A Comb, 2 *As*, *Tibicen*, a Piper, &c. 3 a Priest 4 the Horizon.

## XV.

To these in *R*, ye shall give *is*.

1 *Far Farris*, 2 *Hepar Hepatis*.

Make *bris* to 3 *Celeber* and 4 *Imber*:

5 *Saluber*, and 6 Months ending in *Ber*.

The Adjectives in *Cer*, take *cris*;

And so, from 7 *Acer Acris* is.

1 Bread-corn. 2 the Liver. 3 Famous 4 a Shower. 5 Wholsome 6 *As*, *September*, &c. 7 Sharp.

## XVI.

Greek Nouns in *Ter*, *eris* assume;

And unto these doth 1 *Later* come.

But, Latine Nouns *tris* rather claime:

2 *Pater* and 3 *Mater* follow them.

*Iter* recieves *Itineris*

5 *Cor Cordis* 6 *Jupiter Jovis*.

1 a Brick. 2 a Father 3 a Mother. Both these are originally Greek. 4 a Journey 5 a Heart 6 The chief Heathen God

## XVII.

1 *Fecur*, and 2 *Robur oris* crave,

3 Which *Femur*, 4 *Ebur*, also have.

1. The Liver 2 Strength 3 the Thigh 4 Ivory.

## XVIII.

*AS* commonly does change to *aris*,

In room of which the Greeks take *adis*:

But all their Masculines give *antis*,



As, 1 *Adamas* gives *Adamantis*.

2 *As* makes *Affis*, and 3 *Mas Maris*,

Hoc 4 *Vas Vasis*, Hic 5 *Vas Vadis*.

1 an Adamant 2 a Piece of Mony 3 a Male 4 a Vessel 5 a Surety.

XIX.

The Nouns in *Es* change *Es* to *is*;

the Which many do for *etis* miss:

As, 1 *Prepes*, 2 *Locuples*, and 3 *Perpes*,

4 *Seges*, 5 *Tapes*, and 6 *Interpres*,

7 *Teres*, 8 *Teges*, 9 *Magnes*, 10 *Paries*,

11 *Hebes*, 12 *Abies* and 13 *Aries*.

With 14 *Quies*, 15 many Greeks in *Es*,

Make *etis* long in the same Case.

1 Swift 2 Rich 3 Intire 4 Growing Corn 5 Tapestry

6 an Interpreter 7 long and Round 8 a Ware Blanket 9

10 a Loadstone 11 a Wall 12 Dull 13 a Fir-tree 14 a Ram

15 Rest 16 *As*, *Lebes*, a Caldron; &c.

XX.

1 *Ceres* takes to it *Cereriis*.

And 2 *Bes* takes *Bessis*: 3 *Æs* *Æris*.

And all from 4 *Sedes* must have *idis*.

5 *Pes*, 6 *Hares*, 7 *Merces*, 8 *Pras*, have *edis*.

9 *Pubes* takes *is*. *Eris* when tender:

Masculines beside, and Commones render

*itis*; but, 10 *Verres* here except:

And 11 *Vates*, which the Rule respect.

1 The Heathen Goddess of Corn 2 Eight Ounces weight

3 Brass 4 *As*, *Præses*, a President: &c. 5 a Foot 6 An

Heir 7 a Reward 8 a Surety 9 Ripe 10 a Pig 11 a Pro-

phet, or Poet.

XXI.

*Is* keeps it self i' th' Genitive,

As it was in the Nom'native.

*Dis*, 1 *Cassis*, 2 *Cuspis*, 3 *Lapis* plead;  
And many which the Greek doth breed.

4 *Quiris* and 5 *Samnis* itis make,  
Which 6 *Dis*, with 7 *Lis* and 8 *Charis* take.

Give 9 *Pulvis*, 10 *Pollis*, 11 *Cinis*, *eris*.

12 *Sanguis* hath *Sanguinis*, 13 *Glis* *Gliris*.

1 An Helmet. 2 The point of a Spear. 3 a Stone. 4 a  
Spear. 5 One of *Samnium*, in *Italy*. 6 The God of Hell. 7  
Strife 8 a Grace 9 Dust 10 Flower 11 Ashes 12 Blood  
13 a Rat.

Some add *Vomis*, a Plough-share: And *Cucumis*, having  
*eris*; But, there are also *Vomer* and *Cucumer*, Which follow  
the Rule of *R*.

Greek Nouns in *is*, have Genitives in *eos*, *ios*, *yos*, *ydos*,  
*entos*, and *inds*.

## XXII.

*Otis* belongs to Nouns in *os*;  
But, *oris*, to 1 *Glos*, 2 *Mos*, 3 *Flos*, 4 *Ros*.

To 5 *Heros*, 6 *Minos*, 7 *Tros*, 8 *Thos*, *ois*.

9 *Custos*, *custodis* has; 10 *Bos*, *Bovis*.

*Os*, takes *Ossis*, when a Bone;

But, when the Mouth, *Oris* alone:

11 *Arbos* and 12 *Honos*, this shall joyn.

1 The Husbands Sister, or Brothers wife 2 Custom 3 a  
Flower 4 Dew 5 a Hero 6 a Judge in Hell 7 a Trojan  
8 a kind of Wolf 9 a Keeper 10 an Ox 11 a Tree. 12  
Honour.

## XXIII.

*Us* should have *eris*, but some make  
*Oris*, both short; Examples take,

1 *Fœnus*, 2 *Lepus*, 3 *Nemus*, 4 *Decus*,

5 *Littus*, 6 *Pignus*, 7 *Tempus*, *Pecus*,

A Flock; and 8 *Corpus*. 9 Comparatives

In *Us*, shall always *eris* give.

1 Usury. 2 a Hare. 3 a Wood 4 Glory 5 a Shoar 6 a  
Pledge 7 Time 8 a Body 9 As, *Durius*, more hard; in  
the Neuter, gives *Duriōris*.

## XXIV.

XXIV.

The Monosyllab *Us*, makes *ūris*,  
 With 1 *Tellus*: 2 *Grus*, and 3 *Sus*, give *ūis*.  
 4 *Palus*, 5 *Subscus*, 6 *Incus*, *ūdis*.  
 7 *Laus*, 8 *Fraus*, *ādis*; 9 *Tripus*, *ōdis*.  
 10 *Salus*, 11 *Intercus*, and 12 *Senectus*,  
 13 *Servitus*, 14 *Virtus*, and 15 *Juventus*,  
 Take *ātis*: 16 Proper Names in Greek,  
 Their Genitive in *antis* seek.

1 The Earth 2 a Crane 3 a Swine 4 a Fen 5 a Cramp-  
 iron 6 an Anvil 7 Praise 8 Deciet 9 A Three footed  
 Stool 10 Health 11 between the skin and flesh. 12 Old  
 Age 13 Service 14 Vertue 15 Youth 16 *As*, *Opus Opun-*  
*tis*, a Greek Town.

XXV.

The Nouns in *BS* shall have *bis*,  
 And these in *PS*, shall have *pis*;  
 1 But, *I* for *E*, they substitute  
 In Words moe Syllabs constitute.

2 *Auceps* will have *Aucupis*;  
 3 *Puls*, *pultis*: 4 *Hiems* *Hiemis*.

1 *As*, *Calebs* *Calibis*; Unmarried: *Princeps* *Principis*; 2  
 Prince. 2 a Fowler 3 Pottage 4 Winter.

XXVI.

What with *Ns*, or *RS* close,  
 Take *Tis*, and *S* between them lose.  
 1 *Glans*, 2 *Nefrens*, 3 *Lens*, a Nite, have *dis*  
 4 *Frons* leaf; with 5 *Libripens*, so is:  
 6 And all the Compounds sprung of *Cor*,  
 Which add an *S* unto the *Or*.

1 An Acorn 2 a young Pig, or *Infant* 3 a Nite 4 *Frons*  
 signifies also the Forehead; and then it has *Frontis*. 5 A  
 Weigher 6 *As*, *Discors*, Disagreeing, &c.

XXVII,

*Lens* has *Eantis* as its lot,

With all its Train; But, \* *Ambiens* not.

\* Going about.

## XXVIII.

1 *Caput*, and its 2 Compounds all,  
In *itis* naturally fall.

1 The head 2 *As*, *Præceps*, *Hasty*, &c.

## XXIX.

Change Nouns which end in *X*, to *cis*  
Saying 1 *Vervecis*, 2 *Filicis*;  
But, 3 *Frux*, 4 *Lex*, 5 *Rex*, 6 *Grexx*, 7 *Conjux*, 8 *Styx*,  
Yeild always *gis*, as also 9 *Phryx*;  
10 *Remex*, *igis*: Each *X* besides,  
Not Monosyllab, to *icis* slides.

1 A Wedder 2 a Fern 3 Corn 4 a Law 5 a King 6 a  
Flock 7 a Wife, or Husband 8 the River in Hell 9 A  
*Phrygian* 10 a Water-man.

## XXX.

\* Say 1 *Senis*, 2 *Noctis*, and 3 *Nivis*,  
4 *Onychis*, 5 *Supellectilis*.

\* From *Senex*, *Nox*, *Nix*, *Onyx*, and *Supellex*. 1 An Old  
Man 2 Night 3 Snow 4 a Precious Stone 5 Household-stuff.

Greek Nouns ending in *Ax*, have *actis* in the Genitive,  
*As*, *Hylax*.

## XXXI.

Datives give *I*, Accusatives *em*;  
*As*, \* *Lapidi* and *Lapidem*.

\* A Stone.

## XXXII.

Give *im* to 1 *Tuffis*, and 2 *Amuffis*,  
3 *Sitis*, 4 *Securis*, and 5 *Decussis*,  
Joyn 6 *Vis*, 7 *Pelvis*, 8 *Buris*, 9 *Ravis*,  
10 *Tigris*, 11 *Tiberis*, 12 *Araris*.

1 The Cough 2 a Carpenters Rule 3 Thirst 4 an Ax  
5 Ten *Aff's*: about seven pence half-penny 6 Force 7 a  
Bafon 8 The Plough-tail, 9 Hoarfeness 10 A River in  
*Armenia*, & a Tygie 11 the River *Rome* stands on 12 The  
River *Saon* in *France*.

## XXXIII.



The Third Declension.

XXXIII.

Both *em* and *im* will 1. *Turris* fit,  
2 *Sementis* also follows it;  
So does 3 *Febris*, 4 *Restis*, 5 *Clavis*:  
6 *Puppis*, and 7 *Aqualis*, 8 *Navis*.

1 A Tower 2 Seed-time 3 a Fever 4 a Rope 5 a Key  
6 the Stern of a ship 7 a Water-pot 8 a Ship.

The Greeks oft make the Accusative of Nouns. Which  
have more Syllabs in the Genitive than Nominative, in *A*;  
As, *Lampada*, from *Lampas*: a Lamp.

XXXIV.

*E*, commonly ends Ablatives;  
But, *E* or *I*, in Adjectives.

All Adjectives in *Er* or *Is*,

(\* *Plus*, and Month's Names, add unto this )

Since they in *E*, their Neuter make,  
I th' Ablative, only *I* can take.

\* More.

XXXV.

Give Ablatives in *E*, to 1 *Hospes*,

2 *Pubes*, 3 *Senex*, 4 *Pauper*, 5 *Sospes*.

6 And, Words you Absolutely place.

1 An Host, or Guest 2 Ripe 3 an Old Man 4 Poor 5  
Safe. 6 As, *Annâ Regnante*: Ann Ruling.

XXXVI.

*I*, follows still the Neuter *Ar*,

(save 1 *Nectar*, 2 *Hepar*, 3 *Jubar* 4 *Far*,)

So, these in *E*, and these in *Al*,

Save 5 *Gausape*, and 6 *Sal*, do fall.

1 A Drink of the Heathen Gods. 2 the Liver 3 a Sun-  
beam 4 Bread-corn 5 a Rug 6 Salt.

XXXVII.

*Em*, *im*, and *in*, Accusatives,  
Renouncing *m*, make Ablatives.

*Restis*, *Aravis*, here Except;

B 4

Which

Which *i*, i' th' Ablative reject.

But, 1 *Vectis*, only *i* doth know;

As, 2 *Strigilis*, 3 *Canalis*, too.

1 A Bar 2 Lean 3 A Conduit.

## XXXVIII.

1 *Amnis*, 2 *Unguis*, 3 *Rus*, and 4 *Civis*,

5 *Imber*, 6 *Ignis*, 7 *Vigil*, 8 *Avis*,

9 *Tridens*, 10 *Supellex*, and moe such;

Alike on *e* and *i* may touch.

1 A River 2 a Nail or hoof 3 the Country 4 a Citizen 5 a Shower 6 the Fire 7 a Watchman 8 a Bird 9 A three-forked Scepter 10 Household-stuff.

## XXXIX.

The Plural Nom'natives have *Es*:

\* Some *eis* and *is*, take in this Case.

You'll find each Plural Nom'native

Of Neuter's, come from th' Ablative:

From *E*, i' th' Abl'tive *a* shall spring;

And, *I* shall always *ia* bring.

Yet Comparatives do still demand

*Ra* in the Nom'native should stand:

Plus *plura*, *pluria* too may pass;

But † *Vetus*, only *Vetera* has.

\* *Tralleis*, *Sardeis*: always. *Gadeis*, *Alpeis*, *Syrteis*; some times. † Old.

## XL.

The *E*, of Abl'tives Singular

Makes Plural Gen'tives of *Um* share.

And *I* does always *ium* give:

Plus, also *plurium* shall receive.

## XLI.

But, every Comparative beside,

These Genitives to *um* shall guide.

1 *Verus*, 2 *Memor*, 3 *Supplex*, is so;

Altho

The Third Declension

Altho in 7 the Abl'tive go.

Joyn 4 *Celer*, 5 *Degener*, and 6 *Compos*,

7 *Uber*, 8 *Pubes*, 9 *Pugil* 10 *Impos*,

11 *Dives*; these of 12 *Pes* and 13 *facit*:

14 *Consors*, 15 *Inops*, 16 *Cops* of *capit*.

1 Old 2 Mindfull 3 Petitioning 4 Swift 5 Degenerate 6 Obtaining 7 a Pape 8 Ripe 9 a Champion 10 Not Obtaining 11 Rich 12 the Foot 13 he doth 14 a Companion 15 needy 16 As, *Particeps*: Partaking.

XLII.

The Singular Nouns in *Is* and *Es*,

\* Which have in Plural no Excess;

Save *Vates*, *Juvenis*, and 1 *Canis*,

*Strigilis*, 2 *Volucris*, 3 *Panis*;

*AS* also, and *Ns* have *ium*;

As, *Entium* and *Infantium*.

One-syllab'd Nouns in *is* and *as*,

And what two Ending Conson's has;

(Save 4 *Gryps* and 5 *Sphinx*, *Lynx*,) *ium* love,

As 6 *Marium* and 7 *Artium*, Prove.

You'll add 8 *Mus*, 9 *Sal*, 10 *Cor*, 11 *Cos* & 12 *Dos*;

13 *Par*, 14 *lar*, 15 *faux*, 16 *nox*, 17 *nix*, 18 double *os*.

\* Whose plural has no more Syllabs than the sing. Number. 1 A Dog 2 a Bird 3 Bread 4 a Gryphon 5 a Monkey 6 a Male 7 Art 8 a Mouse 9 Salt 10 the Heart 11 A Whetstone 12 a Dowry 13 Equal 14 A Household God 15 the Paw 16 Night 17 Snow 18 *Os Oris*, and *Os Ossis*.

XLIII.

1 All Nouns from *AS* make *ium*: *Linter*,

*Caro*, 2 *Cobors*, 3 *Uter*, 4 *Venter*,

*Palus*, *Fornax*, *Quiris*, *Sammis*,

Do so, if Syncope they miss.

1 As, *Quincunx*, five Ounces: *Sextans*, The sixth part of a Pound. 2 a Band of Men 3 a Bottle 4 the Belly

Greek Genitives have *oon*, as, *Lampadoon*.

XLIV.

## XLIV.

Nouns only Plural Rul'd you'll see  
As if their Singular should be ;  
As, 1 *Manium* and *Trium* show :  
Yet 2 *Cælitum* and 3 *Opum* go,  
And 4 Feasts in *ia*, follow still  
Just as the Third or Second will.

1 Souls departed 2 The Saints above 3 Riches 4 As  
*Saturnalia*, in the Genitive, either *Saturnal-ium*, or *-orum*.  
*Floralia*, *-um* or *-orum*.

## XLV.

*Ibus* the Datives take, but *Bobus*  
Agrees to *Eos*, and sometime *Bubus*.

1 Greek Names whose Nom'native Singular  
Is *ma*, have *tis*, and that not rare :  
2 Accusatives in *Es* still are.

1 *Themä*, Dative Plural *Themätis*. 2 Greeks make the  
Accusatives Plural *as*, when the Singular give *a* ; as, *Lam-  
pada Lampadas*.

## AN EXAMPLE.

| Speech   |                  | Speeches |             |
|----------|------------------|----------|-------------|
| Singular | Nom. Serm-o      | Plural   | Serm-ones   |
|          | Gen. Serm-onis   |          | Serm-onum   |
|          | Dat. Serm-oni    |          | Serm-onibus |
|          | Accus. Serm-onem |          | Serm-ones   |
|          | Voc. Serm-o      |          | Serm-ones   |
|          | Ablat. Serm-one  |          | Serm-onibus |
|          |                  | Numbers  |             |

Adjectives of two Terminations, & of One, are Declined here.

## THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

## XLVI.

The Nom'native of th' Fourth gives *us*,  
The Genitive is also thus :  
The Dative *ui*, the Abl'tive *u* ;  
*Um*, to th' Accusative is due.

\* I do not speak here of the other Termination *U*, Be-  
cause



## The Fourth and Fifth Declensions.

Since it is *Indeclinable* in the Singular Number; as, *Cornu*, *Horn*. *Iesus*, a Greek word, has only *Um* in the Accusative: in all the other Cases *U*.

### XLVII.

The Plural Nom<sup>n</sup>ative *Us* seeks,  
The Gen<sup>t</sup>ive always *um* keeps;  
By Rule the Dative shall take *ibus*:  
The following Eight shall make them *ibus*:

1 *Lacus*, 2 *Arcus*, 3 *Specus*, 4 *Partus*,  
5 *Veru*, 6 *Tribus*, 7 *Portus*, 8 *Artus*.

1 A Lake 2 a Bow 3 a Den 4 a Birth 5 a Spit 6 a  
Tribe 7 a Harbour 8 a Joint.

### AN EXAMPLE.

|          |        |                       |        |                         |         |
|----------|--------|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------|
| Singular | Nom.   | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -us | Plural | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -us   | Numbers |
|          | Gen.   | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -us |        | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -um   |         |
|          | Dat.   | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -ui |        | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -ibus |         |
|          | Accus. | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -um |        | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -us   |         |
|          | Voc.   | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -us |        | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -us   |         |
|          | Abl.   | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -u  |        | Fru <sup>ct</sup> -ibus |         |

## THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

### XLVIII.

I<sup>t</sup> th' Fifth Declension you'l express

Both the Nom<sup>n</sup>atives in *Es*:

Throw *S* away, and in *its* room

Let *I* for Third and Second come.

*Em* fits the Fourth, and *E* the Sixth:

The Plural Genitive's *erum* fix'd

And, *ebus* serves the Dative next.

### AN EXAMPLE.

|          |        |       |        |         |         |
|----------|--------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
| Singular | Nom.   | Di-es | Plural | Di-es   | Numbers |
|          | Gen.   | Di-ei |        | Di-erum |         |
|          | Dat.   | Di-ei |        | Di-ebus |         |
|          | Accus. | Di-em |        | Di-es   |         |
|          | Voc.   | Di-es |        | Di-es   |         |
|          | Abl.   | Di-e  |        | Di-ebus |         |

# Of Irregular Nouns.

## I. Of Irregulars in their Gender.

### I.

\* **T** *Artarus* still *Tartara* takes.  
\* *Avernus* Hic *Averna* makes.  
\* Hell.

### II.

1 *Focus*, gives *Foca* and *Foci*.  
2 *Locus* *Loca*, sometime *Loci*.  
1 A Jest 2 a Place.

### III.

*Hæc Carbasus* gives *Carbasa*:  
*Supellex* — *pellectilia*.

### IV.

*Cælum*, thô Neuter, yeilds *Cæli*:  
\* *Elisium* *Elisi*.

\* Pleasant Fields in the other World, according to the Heathen.

### V.

To 1 *Frænum*, *fræni* *fræna* give:  
Let 2 *Rastrum* 1 or a recieve.  
1 A Bridle 2 a Rake.

### VI.

Say 1 *Epulum* and *epula*,  
2 *Delicium*, *delicia*.  
From 3 *Balneum* does *Balnea* rise,  
It shall make *Balneas* likewise.  
1 A feast 2 a Delight or pleasure 3 a Bath.

## II. Of Irregulars in their Declension.

### VII.

From \* *Iuger* *Iugerum* *Iugeri*  
And *Iugera* *Iugerum* you'll see.  
\* An Aiker of Ground.

### VIII.

VIII.

As which i' th' Singular *vasis* uses,  
*asa vaforum vasis* chuses.

IX.

*Domus* has *domūs domui*,  
 and fometime *domo* and *domi*.

X.

*Vis, vis* makes *vires viribus*  
*as, bovis boum* and *bobus*.

XI.

Nouns very often Plural are,  
 and ha'n't at all the Singular:

as, 1 *Arma*, 2 *Nuga*, 3 *Nuptia*,  
 4 *Grates*, 5 *Cuna*, 6 *Divitia*.

Distrib'tive Numbers, and 8 all these  
 from which the Ordinals we raise:

Some 9 Nouns expressing Play and Feast,  
 Or, *Towns* and *Books* may here be plac'd.

as, 1 Arms, 2 Idle-chat 3 Marriage, 4 Thanks 5 a Cradde  
 6 Riches. 7 As *Singuli*, Each. *Bini*, Two. 8 Cardinal  
 Numbers, as, *Duo*, *Tres*, &c: 9 as *Megalenses* the Megal-  
 asian Games. *Saturnalia* Feasts to Saturn. *Philippi* a Town,  
*Pastoralia*, Pastorall Songs.

XII.

The Propers you shall only find  
 to be i' th' Singular Declin'd;

1 *Herbs*, 2 *Mettals*, 3 *Liquors*, 4 *Corn*, & 5 *Weight*  
 6 *Arts*, 7 *Measures*, 8 *Abstracts*, claim this Right.

as, 1 As, *Ruta*, Rue 2 as, *Aurum*, Gold 3 as, *Lac*, Milk 4  
*Triticum*, Wheat 5 As, *Butyrum*, Butter; being sold by  
 Weight 6 *Logica*, Logick 7 *Pannus*, Cloath; being mea-  
 sur'd. 8 *Iustitia*, Justice.

The Irregulars are so Innumerable that they are  
 not to be put in Rhime. There are many of them  
 found in Authors, to have two or three Termina-  
 tions.

tions. Also, Many which Grammarians say never have the Plural, are found in it with the best Authors. Many have the Singular Number, which Grammarians believed to be Plural only. Many have only some of the Cases, which are called *Defective*; And some Words have but one Case, as *Astu* by fraud, *Jussu* by command, *Noctu* by night &c. Some have only two: As, *Dice Dicam*; as, Accusation: *Suppetia suppetias* Help. Some have three Cases Singular, but all the Cases in the Plural, as *Dapis*, a Dish; *Opis*, Help: *Precis*, Prayer; *Vicis*, Course; being Genitives: Which all have the Accusative and Ablative beside. Some have four Cases Singular and all the Plural; as, *Ditionis*, Genus a Dominion, *Frugis*, growing Corn: which all have the Dative, Accusative and Ablative, beside.

All Words which we use not in the *Voc.* in English, have it not in Latine; as, *Quis*, *Qualis*, of what kind? *Nemo* no body, &c. No Pronoun, but *Tu*, *Meus*, *Noster*, *Nostris*, have the Vocative.

All Words of the Fifth Declension, are without Genitive, Dative and Ablative Plural, save *Dies* Res a Thing, *Species*, a Likeness, *Facies*, a Face *Forum*, *Os oris*, *Jus*, *Mare* the Sea; *Rus*, *Tbus*, Infense; want the Gen. Dative and Ablative Plural.

*Plus* wants the Dative and Vocative Singular, & in the Nominative & Accusative, it's used as a Substantive of the Neuter Gender: In all other Cases it's an Adjective.

Many Nouns are not Declined; as, 1. All in *I* 2. All in *U* in the singular Number. 3. Names of Letters. 4. Words taken *Materially*; as *tuum Scire*

thy



every Knowledge. 5. *Tot, Quot, quatuor, quinque, &* forward to *Centum*: But, *Ducenti* two Hundred, *trecenti, quadringenti, quingenti, &c.* are declined like the Plural Adjectives. 6. The Substantive *Mille*, a Thousand, is not Declined in the singular, but in the Plural; as, *millia hominum*. The Adjective *mille* wants the Singular, and is not declined in the Plural; as, *Mille Homines*.

Many Nouns are Redundant. Some have two Terminations in the Nominative; as, *Arbor* or *arboris*: *Baculus* or *Baculum*, a Club, &c. Some are both of the Second & Fourth Declension; as, Nom. *Laurus*, Gen. *i* or *us*, Abl. *o* or *u*, a Lawrel: in the Accusative Plural *us* or *os*, in all the other Cases like *Centus*. *Colus* a Distaff, is like it in all, but the Accusative Plural, which is only *colos*. The Genitive Singular and Plural of *Quercus* an Oak, is both of the Second and Fourth Declension.

## Of the Comparisons.

Adjectives may be Compar'd, to whose English we may put *-er* and *-est*, *more* & *most*: as, Hard, harder, hardest: or *more* and *most* Hard. The Degrees of Comparison are, The Positive, As, *longus* long; the Comparative, as *longior* longer: the Superlative, as *longissimus* longest.

### I.

From \* *Docti Doctior* does rise,  
Form all of the Second in such wise;  
But, 1 *Melior*, 2 *Pejor*, 3 *Minor*, 4 *Plus*,  
5 *Major*, 6 *Sinistrior* are not thus.  
The *Entior* answers all in *ficus*, Volus

*Volus, loquus, and in dicus.*

\* The Genitive of the Second Declension. 1 The Comparative of *Bonus* Good 2 of *Malus* Evil 3 of *Parvus* little 4 of *Multum*, much 5 of *Magnus*, Great 6 of *Sinister*, Unfortunate 7 As, *Maledicus*, Railing, &c. *Benevolus*, Gracious, &c.

## II.

From 1 *Forti Fortior* comes, so all  
I' th' *Third*, save 2 *Junior*, 3 *Nequior*, fall.

1 Strong: The Dative of the Third Declension. 2 From *Juvenis*, young 3 From *Nequam*, Wicked.

## III.

Add *Rimus* for Superlatives  
Where *er*, or *is* the Positive gives  
Give *rimus* to *Sinister*, 1 *Exter*,  
(Which has *extremus*) 2 *Citer*, 3 *Dexter*.  
4 *Maturus* claims *rimus* and *simus*  
Joyn 5 *Satur*, *Vetus*, only *rimus*:  
I' th' rest the Common Genitive  
And Dative *i* shall *ssimus* give;  
Except 6 *Postremus*, 7 *Optimus*,  
8 *Supremus* too, and 9 *Pessimus*.  
With 10 *Maximus*, and 11 *infinus*,  
12 *Plurimus*, 13 *Minimus*, 14 *Intimus*

1 Without. 2 Near. 3 Right 4 Ripe 5 Full 6 Last  
from *Posterus* Next. 7 Best, from *Bonus*. 8 Highest, from  
*Superus*, above 9 Worst, from *Malus* 10 Greatest 11 Lowest  
12 Very Many, or Most 13 Least 14 Most Inward.

## IV.

I' th' Positive excluding *is*,  
*Limus* give 1 *Facilis*, 2 *Gracilis*,  
With 3 *Similis*, 4 *Humilis*, 5 *Agilis*,  
6 *Ingens*, *Senex*, *Juvenis*, give  
With 7 *Dives*, no Superlative.

}

Add

Add 8 *Adolescens* and far moe,  
*Temperior* only you can show,  
 With which 10 *Anterior* shall go.

1 Easy 2 Small 3 Like 4 Humble 5 Nimble 6 Great  
 Rich 8 Young 9 More Timeous 10 The Former.  
 Some add *Licentior* (too free) to these two in the Rule.

V.

No Positive fits 1 *Orior*,  
*Prior*, 3 *Potior*, 4 *Propior*,  
*Interior*, 6 *Deterior*,  
*Uterior*, 1 *Ocissimus*,  
*Primus*, and 3 *Potissimus*,  
*Proximus*, and 5 *Intimus*,  
*Deterrimus* and 7 *Ultimus*.

1,1. Swifter, Swiftest 2,2. Before, first 3,3. Better, best  
 4,4. Nearer, nearest 5,5. More inward, most Inward 6,6.  
 Worse, Worst 7,7. Further, furthest or last.

VI.

Many want Comparatives, as 1 *Fidus*,  
*Falsus*, 3 *Inclitus*, 4 *Inuitus*,  
*Sacer*, 6 *Nuperus*, 7 *Consultus*,  
*Novus*, 9 *Meritus* and 10 *Multus*,  
 1 *Persuasus* also, and 12 *Diversus*,  
 3 *Invisus*; you may add 14 *Perversus*.

1 Faithful 2 False 3 Famous 4 Unwilling 5 Sacred  
 Late 7 Skilfull 8 New, or late 9 Deserving 10 Many  
 11 Perswaded 12 Different 13 Hated 14 Perverse.

VII.

If Vowels *Us* preceed, its rare  
 For Nouns of the *Degrees* to share.

As *Idoneus* fit &c. But, for the Comparative add *Magis*  
 to the Word; and for the Superlative *Maximè*.

*Magnanimus*, One of a Great Soul: *Cicur*, Tame: *Opi-*  
*mus*, Rich, &c. Also Diminutives; as, *Tenellus*, Somewhat  
 Tender, &c. And Adjectives in *dis*; as, *Amandus*, &c.  
 have neither Comparative nor Superlative, Yet, we find

*Piissimus, strenuor, strenuissimus*, most pious, most strong, &c.

## VIII.

Adverbs whose Meaning may increase  
May fall to the Comparing Class.

As, *Sapienter*, Wisely: *sapientissime*, most wisely.

I Will not here stay on Nouns Derived from Verbs or Nouns, as Patronymicks, Possessives, Diminutives, &c.

## Of Pronouns.

**P**RONOUNS are Words which are placed for Nouns, and mostly signifie Persons; and they are, *Ego*, I: *Tu*, Thou: *Sui*, himself: *Ille*, he that: *Ipse*, he himself: *Iste*, that: *Hic*, this: *Is*, He that, this: *Quis*, *quæ*, *quod*, Who, which? *Qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, Who, which, the which. *Meus*, mine: *Tuus*, thine: *Suus*, his own: *Noster*, ours: *Vester*, yours: *Nostras*, of our Country: *Vestras*, of your Country, or household: *Cujus*, Whose? *Cujas*, of what Sect or Country.

*Ego*, *Tu*, *Sui* and *Quid*, are Substantives; and of all the Genders: The rest are Adjectives. *Meus*, *Tuus*, *Suus*, *Noster*, *Vester* and *Cujus*, are Declin'd like Adjectives of the first and Second Declension: *Nostras*, *Vestras* and *Cujas*, as these of the Third. The rest are Declin'd thus;

|           |        |        |         |                 |          |
|-----------|--------|--------|---------|-----------------|----------|
| Singular. | Nom.   | Ego    | Plural. | Nos             | Numbers. |
|           | Gen.   | Mei    |         | Nostrum, nostri |          |
|           | Dat.   | Mihi   |         | Nobis           |          |
|           | Accus. | Me     |         | Nos             |          |
|           | Voc.   | Is not |         | Is not          |          |
|           | Abl.   | Me     |         | Nobis           |          |
| Singular. | Nom.   | Tu     | Plural. | Vos             | Numbers. |
|           | Gen.   | Tui    |         | Vestrum, Vestri |          |
|           | Dat.   | Tibi   |         | Vobis           |          |
|           | Accus. | Te     |         | Vos             |          |
|           | Voc.   | Tu     |         | Vos             |          |
|           | Abl.   | Te     |         | Vobis           |          |



*Sui*, is Declined one Way in the Singular and Plural; Nom. *Is not*. Gen. *Sui*. Dat. *Sibi*. Accus. *Is not*. Abl. *Se*.

|                         |                |              |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------|
| Nom. Ille, illa, illud, | { Gen. illius, | { Dat. illi. |
| Nom. Iste, ista, istud, | { Gen. istius, | { Dat. isti. |
| Nom. Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, | { Gen. ipsius, | { Dat. ipsi. |
| Nom. Is, ea, id,        | { Gen. ejus,   | { Dat. ei.   |

This last has in the Nom. Plural, *ei* or *ii*. In the Dat. and Abl. *eis* or *iis*. The rest of the Cases of these four Adjectives, agree with the Adjectives of the *first* and *second* Declension.

| Sing.                   | Plur.                  |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Nom. Hic, hæc, hoc.     | { Hi, hæ, hæc.         |
| Gen. Hujus,             | { Horum, harum, horum. |
| Dat. Huic,              | { His,                 |
| Accus. Hunc, hanc, hoc. | { Hos, has, hæc.       |
| Voc. Is not.            | { Is not.              |
| Ablat. Hoc, hac, hoc.   | { His.                 |

| Sing.                 | Plur.                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Idem, eadem, idem,    | Iidem, eadem, eadem.          |
| Ejusdem,              | Eorundem, earundem, eorundem. |
| Eisdem,               | Iisdem, or eisdem,            |
| Eundem, eandem, idem. | Eosdem, easdem, eadem.        |
| Is not.               | Is not.                       |
| Eodem, eadem, eodem.  | Eisdem, or iisdem.            |

|       |  |
|-------|--|
| Sing. | Nom. Quis or qui, quæ or qua, quod or quid |
|       | Gen. Cujus,                                |
|       | Dat. Cui,                                  |
|       | Accus. Quem, quam, quod or quid            |
|       | Voc. Is not                                |
| Plur. | Abl. Quo, qua, quo                         |
|       | Nom. Qui, quæ, quæ or qua                  |
|       | Gen. Quorum, quatum, quorum                |
|       | Dat. Queis or quibus                       |
|       | Accus. Quos, quas, quæ or qua              |
|       | Voc. Is not                                |
|       | Abl. Queis or quibus                       |

Compound Pronouns ending in *Quis*, as, *Ecquis*, *Nequis*, &c. for *a* have *a* in the Feminine Nominative of the Singular, and in the Neuter Plural; as, *ecqua*.

## Of Verbs.

**A** VERB is a Word which changes its Terminations by Persons, Numbers, Times, and Moods: and signifies to *be*, *do*, or *suffer*.

It's either *Impersonal*, which is Conjugated by the Third Person of the Singular Number of the Times; as, *opportet*, it behoves, *opportebat*, it did behove, &c.

Or *Personal*, which is Conjugated by three Persons, in Two Numbers; As, *amo*, *amas*, *amat*, &c. I love, thou loves, he loves, &c. The three Persons in the Singular Number, are *Ego*, *Tu*, *Ille*. The three in the Plural, *Nos*, *vos*, *illi*.

Verbs have Four Moods; The Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential (or Optative, or Subjunctive, or Conjunctive) and the Infinitive. The Supine and Gerunds belong to this last.

The *Times* of Verbs are Five; Present, Imperfect, Perfect, More-than-Perfect and Future.

Verbs are Divided into 1. *Active*, which end in *O*, as *Lego* I read. 2. *Passive*, which end in *or*, as *Legor*, I am read: For, they signify not Action but Suffering, as it were. And these throwing away *r* become Active again. 3. *Neuter*, which are these that end in *o* and admit not *r*, as *sto* I stand, &c. 4. *Deponent*, which end in *or* and cannot cast away *r*; as, *Loquor* I speak. They seldom signify Passively

tively. 5 Common, Which end in *Or*, and signifie both Actively and Passively; as, *Criminor*, I accuse, or am accused.

*Sum* is called a Substantive Verb, Because it is used in Conjugating other Verbs.

The *Conjugations* are four. And in them we are chiefly to consider the Perfect Times & Supines: for, all the Times ending in *rim*, *ram*, *ro*, *sem* and *se*, are formed by the Perfect or Preterit: and the Perfect Time of the Passive and Deponent Verbs, and the Future of the Participle in *rus*, are formed from the Supine.

### THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

THE first Conjugation is known by a long *a* before *re* in the Present of the Infinitive Active, and before *ri* in the present of the Infinitive Passive; as, *amare*, *amari*.

Verbs of the First Conjugation are Conjugated as *Amo*, which goes thus in the *Active Voice*.

#### Indicative.

thou he we ye they

- Pres. { *Amo* I love, *amas*, *amat*, *amamus*, *amatis*, *amant*.  
 Imp. { *Amabam* I did love, *bas*, *bat*, *bamus*, *batis*, *bant*.  
 Per.. { *Amavi* I have loved, *visti*, *vit*, *imus*, *istis*, *erunt* or *ere*.  
 M.p. { *Amaveram* I had loved, *ras*, *rat*, *ramus*, *ratis*, *rant*.  
 Fut. { *Amabo* I shall, will love, *bis*, *bit*, *bimus*, *bitis*, *bunt*.

#### Imperative.

let him let us love ye let them

- Pres. { *Ama* love thou, *amet*, *amemus*, *amate*, *ament*.  
 { *Amato* tu, *amato* ille, *emus* nos, *atote* vos, *anto* illi.

#### Potential.

thou he we ye they

- Pres. { *Amem* I may love, *es*, *et*, *emus*, *etis*, *ent*.  
 Imp. { *Amarem* I might or should love, *es*, *et*, *emus*, *etis*, *ent*.

Per. { Amaverim *I might have loved*, is, it, imus, itis, int  
 M.p. { Amavissem *I might had loved*, es, et, emus, etis, ent  
 Fut. { Amavero *I may love hereafter*, is, it, imus, itis, int

If you set *Cum* before all these Times, importing *seeing*, it shall make the Potential Mood the Subjunctive; as *cum amem*, *seeing I love*: *cum amarem*, *seeing I were loving*.

If you put *Utinam* before these Times, importing *I wish*, it shall make the Potential Mood the Optative; as *Utinam amem*, *I wish I love*: *utinam amarem*, *I wish I were loving*, &c.

### Infinitive.

Pres. & Imp. Amare, *to love*. Perf. & M.p. Amavisse, *have or had loved*. Fut. Amaturum esse, for the singular Number, & amatueros esse, for the Plural, *to love hereafter*.

### Gerunds.

Amandi, *of loving*, amando, *in or by loving*, amandum *to love*.

### Supine.

Amatum, *To Love*.

### Participles.

Pres. Amans, *Loving*. Fut. Amaturus, *about to love*.

In order to Conjugate Passive Verbs, *Sum* should be exactly learned, being oft used in them.

### Indicative.

*thou he we ye they*

Pres. { Sum *I am*, es, est, sumus, estis, sunt.  
 Imperf. { Eram *I was*, eras, erat, eramus, eratis, erant.  
 Perfect { Fui, *I have been*, isti, it, imus, istis, erunt or er  
 M. p. { Fueram *I had been*, as, at, amus, atis, ant.  
 Future { Ero *I shall*, will be, is, it, imus, itis, unt,

### Imperative.

*let him let us be ye let them*

Pres. { Sis or es, *be thou*, sit, simus, sitis or este, sint.  
 { Esto tu, *be thou*, esto ille, simus, estote, sunt.

Potential



Potential.

thou he we ye they

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| Pres.    | { Sim I may be, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint.        |
| Imperf   | { Essem I might be, ses, set, semus, setis, sent.    |
| Perfect. | { Fuerim I might have been, is, it, imus, itis, int. |
| M. p.    | { Fuissem I might had been, es, et, emus, etis, ent. |
| Future   | { Fuero I may be hereafter, is, it, imus, itis, int. |

Cum and Utinam may be used here, as before.

Infinitive.

Pres. and Imperf. Esse, to be. Perf. & M. P. Fuisse, to have been. Fut. Futurum esse, for the Singular Number, and futuros esse, for the plural, To be hereafter.

Participles.

Pres. Ens, Being. Fut. Futurus, about to be.

The Passive Voice of Amo is thus;

Indicative.

thou he we ye they

|       |   |
|-------|---|
| Pr. & | Amor I am loved, aris or are, atur, amur, amini, antur.   |
| Im.   | { Amabar I was loved, aris are, atur, amur, amini, antur. |

The Perfect & More-than-Perfect of the Indicative Mood, The Perfect, M. P. and Future of the Potential, Optative & Subjunctive Moods, are made by repeating these Times of the Verb Sum, and saying with it Amatus, still for the singular number, and Amati for the Plural. Only, upon the Perfect Time of the Indicative Passive, we may either repeat Sum in the Present or Perfect: And upon the More-than-perfect we may repeat Sum in the Imperfect or More-than-Perfect. And upon the Perfect of the Potential Mood, we may either repeat Sum in the Present or perfect Time of that Mood; and on the More-than-Perfect, either the Imperfect or More-than-Perfect of that Mood: And on the Future, either the Future of Sum in the Indicative

or Potential. And this holds in all the Conjugations: as,

Amatus sum or fui, *I have been Loved.*

Amatus eram or fueram, *I had been loved.*

Amatus sim or fuerim, *I might have been loved.*

Amatus ero or fuero, *I may be loved hereafter.*

**Fut. Indicative,**

thou he we ye they  
Amabor *I shal be loved*, eris or ere, itur, imur, imini, untur

**Imperative.**

let him let us beye let them  
Pre. { Amare *be thou loved*, metur, memur, memini, mentur.  
{ Amator tu, amator ille, memur, maminor, mantor.

**Potential.**

thou he we ye they  
pre. { Amer *I may be loved*, eris ere, etur, emur, emini, entur.  
Im. { Amarer *I might be loved*, eris ere, etur, emur, mini, entur.

**Infinitive,**

Pres. & Imp. Amari, *To be loved.* Perfect & M. p. Amatum, for the Singular, and for the plural, Amatos, esse *to have or had been loved.*

**First Future.**

Amatum, for the singular, and for the Plural, Amatoriri, *to be loved hereafter.*

**Second Future.**

Amandum, for the singular, and for the plural amando esse, *To be lov'd hereafter.*

**The last Supine,**

Amatu, *To be Loved.*

**Participles.**

Pres. Amatus, *Loved.* Fut. amandus, *about to be loved.*

**THE SECOND CONJUGATION.**

**T**HE Second Conjugation is known by a long E, before Re, in the Present of the Infinitive Active, and before Ri, in the Present of the Infinitive Passive: as, Docere, Doceri.

Verbs of the Second Conjugation are Conjugated as *Doceo*, which goes thus in the Active Voice,

*Indicative.*

Pres. { *Doceo I teach*, doces, cet, cemus, cetis, cent,  
 Imp. { *Docēbam I did teach*, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.  
 Perf. { *Docui I have taught*, isti, it, imus, istis, erunt or ere.

The More-than-Perfect Time of the Indicative, is made by turning the *i* of the Perfect to *eram*; as *Docueram*, for *Docui*. The Perfect of the Potential is made by turning the *i* to *erim*; as *Docuerim*. The More-than-Perfect of that Mood, is made by turning the *i* to *issem*; as *Docuissē*. And the Future of that Mood, by turning the *i* to *ero*; as *Docuero*. And this in all the Conjugations,

thou he we ye they  
 Fut. *Docebo I shall or will teach*, bis, bit, bimus, bitis, bunt.

*Imperative.*

let him let us ye they  
 Pres. { *Doce, teach thou*, doceat, doceamus, cete, ceant.  
 { *Doceto tu, doceto ille, eamus, cetote, cento.*

*Potential.*

thou he we ye they  
 Pres. { *Doceam I may teach*, eas, eat, eamus, eatis, eant.  
 Imp. { *Docerem I might or should teach*, es, et, emus, etis, ent.

*Infinitive.*

Pres. & Imp. *Docere, to Teach*. Perf. & M.P. *Docuisse, to have or had taught*. Fut. *Docturum esse*, for the Singular, and *Docturos esse*, for the plural, *to teach hereafter*.

*Gerunds.*

*Docendi, Of teaching, Docendo, By, in teaching, Docendum, To teach.*

*The Supine.*

*Doctum, to teach.*

*Participles.*

Pres. *Docens, teaching*. Fut. *Docturus, about to teach*.

The

The Passive Voice of *Doceo* is thus.

## Indicative.

thou he we ye

P. { *Doceor* I am taught, *eris ere, etur, emur, emini, entur*I. { *Docebar* I was taught, *aris are, atur, amur, amini, antur*F. { *Docebor* I shall be taught, *eris ere, itur, imur, imini, intur*

## Imperative.

let him let us be ye. let them

Pr. { *Docere*, Be thou taught, *eatur, eamur, emini, eantur*{ *Docetor tu, doce or ille, amur, eminor, entor.*

## Potential.

thou he we ye

P. { *Docear* I may be taught, *aris are, atur, amur, amini, antur*I. { *Docerer* I might be taught, *eris ere, etur, emur, imini, intur*

## Infinitive.

*Pres. & Imperfect, Doceri, to be taught. Perfect, and More than-Perfect, Doctum esse, for the singular, & Doctos esse, for the Plural, to have or had been Taught.*

## First Future.

*Doctum iri, for the Singular, and Doctos iri, for the plural, to be Taught hereafter.*

## Second Future.

*Docendum esse, for the singular, and docendos esse, for the plural, to be taught hereafter.*

## The last Supine.

*Doctu, to be Taught.*

## Participles.

*Pres. Doctus, taught. Fut. Docendus, About to be taught.*

## THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

**T**HE Third Conjugation is known by a short *E*, before *Re* in the present of the Infinitive Active, and in the Present of the Indicative Passive; as, *Legere*.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation are Conjugated as *Lego*, which goes thus in the Active Voice

Indicative



# The Third Conjugation.

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## Indicative.

thou he we ye they

- Pres. { Lego, I Read, legis, legit, legimus, legitis, legunt.  
 Imp. { Legebam I did read, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.  
 Perf. { Legi I have read, isti, it, imus, istis, erunt or ere.  
 Fut. { Legam I shall, will read, ges, get, gemus, getis, gent.

## Imperative.

let him let us read ye let them

- Pres. { Lege, read thou, legat, gamus, gite, gant,  
 { Legito tu, legito ille, gamus, gitote, gunto.

## Potential.

thou he we ye they

- Pres. { Legam I may read, gas, gat, gamus, gatis, gant.  
 Imp. { Legerem I might or should read, es, et, emus, etis, ent.

## Infinitive.

- Pres. & Imp. Legere, to Read. Perf. & More-than-perf.  
 Legisse. Fut. Lecturum esse, for the singular, and Lecturos esse, for the Plural.

## Gerunds.

- Legendi Of Reading, legendo in reading, legendum to read.

## The Supine.

Lectum, Read.

## Participles.

- Pres. Legens, Reading. Fut. Lecturus about to Read.

## The Passive Voice of Lego.

### Indicative.

thou he we ye they

- Pres. { Legor, I am read, eris ere, itur, imur, imini, antur.  
 Imp. { Legebar, I was read, aris are, atur, amur, amini, antur  
 Fut. { Legar, I shall be read, eris ere, etur, emur, emini, entur

### Imperative.

let him let us be ye let them

- Pres. { Legere, be thou read, gatur, gamur, gamini, gantur.  
 { Legitor tu, legitor ille, gamur, giminor, guntur.

### Potential.

- Pres. { Legar I may be read, aris are, atur, amur, amini, antur.  
 Imp. { Legerer I might be read, eris ere, etur, emur, emini, entur

Infinitive

*Infinitive.*

*Pres. & Imp. Legi, to be read. Perfect and more-than-Perfect.*  
*Lectum esse or fuisse, for the singular, and Lectos esse*  
*fuisse, for the Plural, to have or had been read.*

*First Future.*

*Lectum iri, for the Singular, and Lectos iri, for*  
*Plural, To be read hereafter.*

*Second Future.*

*Legendum esse, for the singular, and Legendos esse,*  
*the Plural, To be read hereafter.*

*The last Supine,*

*Lectu, to be read,*

*Participles,*

*Pres. Lectus, read. Fut. Legendus, about to be read.*

## THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

**T**HE Fourth Conjugation is known by a long *I*, before *Re*, in the present of the Infinitive Active, and before *ri*, in the present of the infinitive Passive; as, *audire, audiri*.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation, are Conjugated as *Audio*, which goes thus in the Active voice

*Indicative.*

*Pres. { Audio I hear audis, it, imus, itis, iunt,*  
*Imp. { Audiebam I did hear, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant,*  
*Perf. { Audivi I have heard, isti, it, imus, istis, erunt or erant,*  
*Fut. { Audiam I shall or will hear, es, et, emus, etis, erunt.*

*Imperative.*

*Pres. { Audi, hear thou, iat, iamus, ite, iant.*  
*{ Audito tu, audito ille, iamus, itote, iunto.*

*Potential.*

*Pres. { Audiam I may hear, as, at, amus, atis, ant.*  
*Imp. { Audirem I might or should hear, es, et, emus, etis, erant.*

*Infinitive.*

*Pres. & Imp. Audire. Perfect & More-than-Perfect.*  
*Audivisse. Fut. Auditorum esse, for the singular, & Audi-*  
*turos esse, for the plural.*

Gerund

*Gerunds.*

Audiendi, Audiendo, Audiendum.

*The Supine.*

Auditum, to hear.

*Participles.*

Pres. Audiens. Fut. Auditorus.

The Passive Voice of *Audio*.

*Indicative.*

Pres. { Audior I am heard, iris ire, itur, imur, imini, iuntur.  
 { Audiebar I was heard, aris are, atur, amur, amini, antur.  
 Fut. { Audiar I shall, will be heard; eris ere, etur, emur, emini, [entur.

*Imperative*

Pres. { Audire, be thou heard, iatur, iamur, imini, iantur.  
 { Auditor tu, auditor ille, iamur, iminor, iuntor.

*Potential.*

Pres. { Audiar I may be heard, aris are, atur, amur, amini, antur.  
 { Audirer I might, should be heard, eris ere, etur, emur, [emini, entur.

*Infinitive.*

Perf. & Imperfect, Audiri. Perf. & M.P, Auditum esse  
 fuisse, for the singular, and Auditos esse or fuisse, for  
 the plural.

*First Future.*

Auditum iri, for the singular, and Auditos iri, for the  
 plural.

*Second Future.*

Audiendum esse, for the singular, and Audiendos esse,  
 for the plural.

*The last Supine.*

Auditum, to be heard.

*Participles.*

Pres. Auditus. Fut. Audiendus.

Irregular Verbs.

*Indicative.*

Pres. { Eo I go, is, it, imus, itis, eunt.  
 Imp. { Ibam, ibas, ibat, ibamus, ibatis, ibant.

Per

Perf. { Ivi, ivisti, ivit, imus, istis, erunt *or ere.*  
 M. p. { Iveram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant.  
 Fut. { Ibo, is, it, imus, itis, unt.

*Imperative.*

Pres. { I, eat, eamus, ite, eant.  
 { Ito, ito, eamus, itote, eunto.

*Potential.*

Pres. { Eam, eas, eat, eamus, eatis, eant.  
 Imp. { Irem, ires, iret, iremus, iretis, irent.

*Infinitive.*

Pres. & Imp. Ire. Perf. & M. p. Ivisse. Fut. Iturus *or*  
 iturum esse. Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum. Supine,  
 Itum, itu. Participles, Iens, iturus.

*Indicative.*

Pres. { Volo *I will*, vis, vult, volumus, vultis, volunt.  
 Imp. { Volebam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.  
 Perf. { Volui, isti, it, imus istis, erunt, *or ere.*  
 Fut. { Volam, es, et, emus, etis, ent.

The *Imperative* is not.

*Potential.*

Pres. { Velim, is, it, imus, itis int.  
 Imp. { Vellem, es, et, emus, etis, ent.

*Infinitive.*

Pres. & Imp. Velle. Perf. & M. P. Voluisse. Future  
 is not. Participle, Volens.

*Nolo* is Conjugated the same way, save that  
 the present goes thus.

Nolo, nonvis, nonvult, nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.

And the *Imperative* has,

Pres. { Noli tu, nolite vos.  
 { Nolito, Nolitote.

*Indicative.*

Pres. { Fero *I bear*, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt.  
 Imp. { Ferebam, bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.  
 Perf. { Tuli, isti, it, imus, istis, erunt, *or ere.*  
 Fut. { Feram, es, et, emus, etis, ent.

*Imperative*



# Irregular Verbs.

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## Imperative.

{ Fer, ferat, feramus, ferte, ferant,  
{ Ferto, ferto, feramus, fertote, ferunto.

## Potential.

{ Feram, as, at, amus, atis, ant.  
{ Ferrem, res, ret, remus, retis, rent.

## Infinitive.

ref. & Imp. Ferre. Perf. & M. p. Tulisse. Fut. Laturus  
Laturum esse. Gerunds, Ferendi, ferendo, Ferendum.  
Supine, Latum. Participle, ferens. Fut. Laturus.

## The Passive Voice of Fero.

### Indicative.

{ Feror, ferris, or ferre, fertur, limur, imini, untur.  
{ Ferebar, aris or are, abar, amur, amini, antur.  
{ Latus sum or fui, &c.  
{ Ferar, reris or rere, retur, remur, remini, rentur.

### Imperative.

{ Ferre, atur, amur, imini, antur.  
{ Fertor, fertor, amur, iminor, untor.

### Potential.

{ Ferar, aris, or are, atur, amur, amini, antur.  
{ Ferrer, eris, or ere, etur, emur, emini entur.

### Infinitive.

ref. & Imp. Ferri. P. & M. P. Latus, or Latum esse.  
Fut. 1. Latum iri. Fut. 2. Ferendus, or ferendum.  
Last Supine, Latu. Participle, Latus. Fut. ferendus.

### Indicative.

{ Fio, sum made, fis, fit, fimus, fitis, fiunt.  
{ Fiebam, barybat, bamus, batis, bant.  
{ Factus sum, or fui, &c.  
{ Fiam, es, et, emus, etis ent.

### Imperative.

{ Fiat, fiamus, fite, fiant.  
{ Fito, fito, fiamus, fitote, fiunto.

### Potential.

{ Fiam, as, at, amus, atis, ant.  
{ Fierem, res, ret, remus, retis, rent.

Infinitive

*Infinitive.*

Pres. & Imp. Fieri. Per. & M. P. Factus or factum est  
or fuisse. Fut. 1. factum iri. Fut. 2. Faciendus or faci-  
endum esse. Supine, factu. Participles, factus, faciendu

*Indicative.*

Pre. { Possum I can, potes, potest, possumus, potestis, possum  
Im. { Poteram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant.  
Per. { Potui, isti, it, imus, istis, erunt or ere.  
Fut. { Potuero, ris, rit, rimus, ritis, rint.

*Imperative* is not.

*Potential.*

Pre. { Possim, sis, sit, simus, sitis, sint.  
Imp. { Possem, ses, set, sentus, setis, sent.

*Infinitive.*

Pres. & Imp. Posse. Perf. & M. P. Potuisse. It has  
no more: *Potens* is only a Noun.

## Rules of Perfect and Supine

### General Rules.

I.  
**V**erbs simple, and these come of them,  
In Conjugating are the same.

II.

1. When simples give *First Letters* twice  
In *Perfects*; Compounds this denies:

2 Save five of *Curro*, all of 3 *Disco*;

4 *Repungo*, all of *Do*, *Sto*, *Posco*.

1 As, *Cado* I fall, makes *Cecidi* in the *Perfect*: But in  
Compounds, as *Occido* to dy, makes only *Occidi*: 2 *Præcurro*  
to run before: *Concurro* to run together: *Decurro* to run  
through: *Excurro* to run out: *Præcurro*, to run forward  
3 To Learn 4 to Repay.

III.

1 If *A* in Simple Verbs shall fly,  
When in their Compounds, into *I*,  
The Compound's Supine *E* shall shew :  
For these in *Do*, *Go*, *A*'s more true:  
1 *As*, *Inficio* gives in the Supine *Infectum*, To Dy Col-  
ors; from *Facio*. 2 *As*, in *Abigo*, To Drive away; From  
go : and *Incido* to fall in; from *Cado* To fall.

IV.

If any Verb want *Praterite*,  
To Supine you shall give to it.

## Special Rules.

### THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

I.

The First is Form'd in *avi*, *atum*;  
*Amo*, *amavi* and *amatum*.

II.

*Am*, *Am* give 1 *Frico*, 2 *Seco*,  
ut, *avi*, *atum* unto 3 *Neco*;  
*Mico* makes *Ui*, and no Supine;  
4 5 *Dimico*, *avi* still has been.  
6 and *itum* 6 *Plico* takes,  
and sometimes *avi*, *atum* makes  
*Avi* and *atum* to Verbs go,  
Which from a Noun and *Plico* flow.

1 To Rub 2 to Cut 3 to Kill 4 to Shine 5 to fight  
6 to fold 7 *As*, *duplico* to double, &c Add here re-  
ply to reply, and *supplico*, to request; tho' not of Nouns.

III.

1 *Cubo* *ui*, *itum* show;  
and *Dedi*, *datum*, follow 2 *do*.  
To ly 2 To give.

D

IV.

## IV.

*Ui* and *itum* give to 1 *sono*,  
 And just the same to 2 *domo*, 3 *tono*.  
 Joyn 4 *Crepo*, 5 *Veto*, unto these;  
 Tho' 6 *Discrepavi* does more please.  
 To 7 *Sto* till *steti*, *statum* leave,  
 8 Its Compounds *stiti*, *stitum*, have  
 Tho' *statum* oftener they crave.

1 To Sound 2 to Tame 3 to Thunder 4 to Crack  
 to forbid 6 to disagree 7 to stand 8 as, *Infro*, to insist, &c.

## V.

1 *Poto potavi* and *potatum*.  
 2 *Lavo* has *lavi* and *lavatum*.  
 And also *Lautum*, yea ev'n *lotum*.  
*Poto*, by Syncope, yields *potum*.  
 3 *Fuvo* does only *jūvi* try,  
*Adjutum* passes frequently.

1 To Tipple 2 to Wash 3 to Help

## THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

## VI.

The second *Ui itum* gives,  
 Tho' *Doctum Doceo* receives.

## VII.

From *Sorbet sorbui sorptum* grows,  
 From 2 *Fubeo jūst*, *jussum* flows.

1 To Sup 2 to Command.

## VIII.

Let 1 *Mulceo si sum* admit  
 And 2 *Censum* likewise *Censeo* fit,  
*Xi* only 3 *Luceo*, 4 *Misceo Mixture*  
 With *Miscui*, and some read *Mixtum*.  
 To 5 *Arcet* give the Preterit;  
 But *itum* to Compounds of it.  
*Facet ui itum* has;  
 6 Its Compounds have the Supine less.

1. To



*The Rules of the Second Conjugation.*

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To Mitigate 2 to Think 3 to Shine 4 to Mix 5 to Drive back. Tho' it has no Supine, its Compounds as *Coerceo* to restrain, &c, have. 6 to be silent 7 as *Conticeo*.

IX.

Give *Di* and *Sum* 1 to *Prædet*, 2 *Videt*, 3 *Sedeo sedi sessum*; 4 *Stridet* *stridit* in Preterit demands,

Supine never in it stands:

*Mordet* shall yield *Momordi morsum* and 6 *Tondet* gives *Torondi Tonsum*.

*Pendeo pependi pensum*, and 8 *Spondeo sponendi sponsum*.

Give 9 *Ridet*, 10 *Ardet*, 11 *Suadet*, *si sum*. from 12 *Nideo* no Supine doth come.

1 To Dine 2 to See 3 to Sit 4 to Gnash 5 to Bite 6 to Clip 7 to Weigh or hang 8 to promise 9 to Laugh 10 to burn 11 to Counsel 12 to Shine, or give a Savour.

X.

*Xi tum* have 1 *Anger*, 2 *Luger*, 3 *Mulget*,

but 4 *Alget*, 5 *Urget*, 6 *Turget*, 7 *Fulget*,

have *Si* alone 8 *Indulgeo si tum*,

and 9 *Tergeo* has both *si* and *sum*:

*Si* only, *Friget* shall become.

1 To increase 2 to Lament 3 to Milk 4 to grow old 5 to urge 6 to swell 7 to shine 8 to Indulge to wipe 10 to be Cold.

XI.

1 *Cieo* chooses *civi citum*:

And 2 *Vieo* has *evi etum*.

1 To stir up 2 to Bind about.

XII.

*Evi* and *etum* come from 1 *Fleo*

*Delet* and 3 all the Tribe of *Pleo*.

When Verbs, from 4 *Olet* signify

Ought but to sinell, most Commonly

Each into *Eti*, *etum* moves,  
But 5 *Abolevit itum* loves,  
*Adultum* 6 *Adolevit* proves.

1 To Weep 2 to Take away 3 as, *Impleo* to fill, *Sup-  
pko* to supply 4 As, *Exoleo*, *Oboleo*, to be out of use 5  
to Alolish 6 to grow up.

## XIII.

Give 1 *Neo*, *evi etum*; 2 *Mauro*  
*Si sum*; the same likewise to 3 *Teneo*;  
The Preterit only, to 4 *Immineo*;  
And nothing more unto 5 *Abstineo*.

1 To Spin 2 to Stay 3 to hold 4 to hang over, or be  
hard by 5 to abstain from.

## XIV.

Give 1 *Hateo*, *fi sim*, 2 *Torqueo*, *Tortum*  
And *Torsi*; 3 *Torreo* only *tostum*.

1 To Stick 2 to Throw or Wrest 3 to Roast.

## XV.

*Veo* gives *vitum* (here except  
The Neuters which Supines reject,  
And some the Preterits too; ) but *Fautum*  
Belongs to 1 *Faveo*; and *Cautum*  
To 2 *Caveo*: 3 *Ferbo* *ferbui*,  
4 *Conniveo* takes *xi* and *vi*.

1 To Favour 2 to Beware 3 to be hot 4 to wink at

## XVI.

Verbs which with *Ui* Neuter are  
And 1 *Timeo*, of no Supine share;  
Save 2 *Valet*, 3 *Placet*, 4 *Licet*, 5 *Caret*,  
6 *Meret*, 7 *Faceo* and 8 *Paret*;  
Adjcyn to these 9 *Nocer* and 10 *Doler*,  
11 *Latet*, 12 *Calet*, 13 *Prebet*, 14 *Olat*.

1 To Fear 2 to be Whole or Worth 3 to please  
4 to be set at a Price 5 to Want 6 to Deserve 7  
to ly 8 to obey 9 to hurt 10. to Grieve 11 to be hid  
12 to be hot 13 to Give 14 to smell.

THE

THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

XVII.

**T**O Verbs in *Bo, bi, bitum* lend;

But 1 *Scribo*, 2 *Nubo*, in *psi, tum* end.

No Supines are to 3 *Lambo*, 4 *Scabo*.

To all which are Compos'd of 5 *Cubo*,

*Ui* and *itum* best agree;

As we may from 6 *Accumbo* see.

1 To Write 2 to be Marry'd to a Husband 3 to Lick  
to Scratch 5 to Ly 6 to ly or sit by.

XVIII.

*Xi Etum* agrees to 1 *Duco*, 2 *dico*,

*Ici Etum* to 3 *Vinco*, 4 *Ico*,

5 *Parco*, *peperci*, *partitum*;

Or *Parfi parsum*, in their room,

1 To Lead 2 to Say 3 to Overcome 4 to Strike 5  
to Spare.

XIX.

*Vi tum* pertains to Verbs in *sco*;

But *Pavi pastum* unto 1 *Pasco*,

*Itum* to 2 *Agnosco* and 3 *Cognosco*:

*Posposci*, *poscitum* to 4 *Posco*,

And only *Didici* to 5 *Disco*,

*Vi* to 6 *Compesco* and 7 *Dispesco*:

*Itum* was giv'n to them of old,

So does 8 *Conquexi* sometime hold.

1 To Feed 2 to Acknowledge 3 to Know 4 to Require  
to Learn 6 to Restrain 7 to Separate 8 From Con-  
quiesco, to Nod.

XX.

\* *Inchoatives* here nothing claim,

But what with *Prim'tives* is the same.

\* As, *Frigesco* I grow Cold, has *Frigui*; which *Frigo* has,

XXI.

To Verbs in *Do, di, sum* pertains,

D ;

With

Without Supine 1 *Strido* remains,

And 2 *Rudo*, 3 *Edo*, *estum* will,

And 4 *Pando*, *pansum passum*, still.

1 To gnash 2 to Bray as an Ass 3 to Eat 4 to lay on

## XXII.

1 *Tendo tetendi tensum* say,

And *Tentum* 3 2 *Pendo* hither may

With *Pensum* and *pependi* come,

3 *Pedo pepedi peditum*.

1 to Stretch out 2 to weigh, or pay 3 to break wind behind

## XXIII.

*Do*, does for all its Compounds crave,

That they shou'd *didit ditum* have

*Abseondi* from 1 *abscondo* take

Supineless 2 *fido fidi* make.

3 To all that can from it descend,

Does *Sedeo sedi sessum* lend.

1 To Hide 2 to sit down 3 as, *Obsido* to besiege &

## XXIV.

*Frendi fressum* are to 1 *frendo*

And from 2 *fundo*, 3 *Findo*, 4 *scindo*,

*Fundi fustum fidi fissum*,

Shall arise with *scidi scissum*.

5 To *Tundo tutudi tusum* give,

6 To its Compounds *tudi tusum* leave.

1 To Grind the Teeth 2 to pour 3 to cleave 4

Cut 5 to Beat 6 As, *Contundo Contudi Contusum*.

## XXV.

To 1 *Ludo* 2 *Divido* and 3 *Plaudo*,

4 *Lado*, 5 *Trudo*, 6 *Rado*, 7 *Claudo*,

And 8 *Rodo*, ye shall give *si sum*;

To 9 *Vado* and 10 what of it come.

1 To Play 2 to Divide 3 to Clap hands 4 to hu

5 to Thrust 6 to Shave 7 to Shut 8 to gnaw 9

Go 10. to Invade. As *Invado*, *pervado*, to pass throw.



*The Rules of the Third Conjugation.*

XXVI.

Let 1 *Cado cecidi casum* chose  
 its Tribe ( 2 save three ) their Supines lose;  
 but 3 *Cado* makes *cecidi Casum*,  
 And all its Compounds *cidi cisum*:  
 and 5 *Cedo cessi cessum* has,  
 Which upon all its 6 Tribe shall pass.  
 1 To Fall 2 *Incedo* to Engrave, or break off, *Occido* to  
 kill, *Recido* to cut off or pare 3 to Slash 4 as *abscido*,  
*circumcido* to cut off, *Circumcise*. 5 to yield 6 as, *Accedo*  
 to Approach; *Cincedo*, to grant, &c.

XXVII.

The Verbs in *Go* give *xi* and *etum*,  
*Figo*, and 2 *Frigo* rather *xum*,  
*Perigo* *perrexi* and *perrectum*,  
*Surgo* *surrexi* and *surrectum*.  
 1 To Fix 2 to Fry 3 to Go on 4 to Rise up.

XXVIII.

Give *etum*, removing, *N*, to 1 *Fingo*  
 joyn unto it 2 *Stringo*, 3 *Pingo*.  
 1 To Feign 2 to Strain or press 3 to Paint. *Addo*  
*Amgo* to grin.

XXIX.

1 *Tango* makes *tetigi* and *Tactum*,  
*Pango* *pegi panxi pactum*.  
 From 3 *Pago*, th' old, comes *pepigi*;  
 But these take *aetum* and *egi*.  
 4 *Frango*, 5 *Age* and 6 *Compingo*,  
*Impingo*, 8 *Cogo* and 9 *Suppingo*,  
 Without a Supine 10 *Prodigo*,  
 Hath *egi*, as 11 *Dego*, 12 *Satago*.

1 To Touch 2 to Fasten or drive in 3 to Covenant  
 4 to Break 5 to do 6 to Joyn together 7 to Dash a-  
 gainst 8 to Force 9 to Sew under 10 to Waste 11  
 to Pass Through 12 to be busy about a thing

XXX.

1 *Pungo*, *punxi punctum* has. But

But *Pupugi* more frequent was.

2 *Lego* does yield us *Legi lectum*,  
And three from it give *exi, ectum*;

3 *Intelligo* and 4 *Negligo*,  
With their Relation, 5 *Diligo*.

1 To Prick 2 to Read 3 to Understand 4 to Neglect 5 to Love.

## XXXI.

*Si, sum* belongs to 1 *Spargo*, 2 *Mergo*,  
And *Terfi tersum* unto 3 *Tergo*.

1 To Spread abroad. 2 to Dip. 3 to Wipe.

## XXXII.

*Xi* and no Supine follows 1 *Ango*  
And here you shall add 2 *Ningo*, 3 *Clango*;  
But 4 *Vergit* goes with 5 *ambigit*  
Without Supine and Preterit.

1 To Vex 2 to Snow 3 to sound a Trumpet 4 to  
Incline towards 5 to Compass, or be in doubt.

## XXXIII.

All in *Ho* give *xi* and *ctum*,  
\* *Meio* gives *Minxi* and *miectum*,  
\* To Piss.

## XXXIV.

1 *Facio* renders *feci factum*,  
And 2 *Faceo* always *jeci jactum*,  
*Ui itum*, 3 *Elicio*;  
But others ta'ne from 4 *Lacio*  
*Exi ectum* shall expect,  
And these from 5 *specio* adject.

1 To Make 2 to Cast 3 to Draw from 4 to Allure  
5 to see. From *Lacio* come *alliceo*, *pelliceo* to allure  
From *Specio*, *inspicio*, to look upon.

## XXXV.

1 *Fodio fodi fossum* takes,  
2 *Fugio fugi fugitum* makes.  
1 To Dig 2 to Flee.

XXXVI.

1 *Capio* requires *cepi captum*,  
 But 2 *Capio* will have *capi captum*,  
*capui raptum* give to 3 *rapit*  
*itum*, 4 *Cupit*, 5 *sapit*;  
 But this the supine always wants,  
 And *Ui* oft the preterite haunts.  
 1 To Take 2 to Begin 3 to Snatch away 4 to Desire  
 to Savour, or be wise.

XXXVII.

1 *Parit* does *peperit partum* breed,  
*Quatit* to *quassi quassum* lead,  
 And all Derivatives from this  
 Shall never *cussi cussum* miss.  
 1 To bring Forth 2 to Shake 3 as *Discurio* to discuss, &c.

XXXVIII.

*Ui itum* comes of *Lo*,  
*Alto altum* has also.  
*Ultum* pertains to 2 *Occulo*,  
 To 3 *Colo* and to 4 *Consulo*.  
*Vult* and its Tribe have no supine,  
 And *Anticelsus* is not Latine.  
 From 5 *Excello* is *excelsus*,  
 And 6 *Pracello* yields *pracelsus*.  
*Culi culsum* fit 7 *percello*;  
 And nought belongs here to 8 *Recello*.  
 1 To Nourish 2 to Cover over 3 to Worship 4 to ask  
 Counsel 5 to Excell 6 the same 7 to Strike 8 to Strike  
 back.

XXXIX.

1 *Pello* makes *pepuli* and *pulsum*,  
 2 *Vello* gives *velli, vulsi, vulsum*.  
 Let *salsi salsum* follow 3 *Sallo*,  
 And *Fefelli falsum* 4 *fallo*.  
*Refello* only has *refelli*.

6 *Pfallo*, without a Supine, *psalli*,

*Sustuli sublatum* 7 *Tollo*:

Nothing Pertains unto 8 *attollo*:

1 To knock, or put out 2 to pluck 3 to Salt 4  
Decieve 5 to Confute 6 to Sing to an Instrument 7  
take away 8 To Lift up.

XL.

*Mo*, gives *Ui itum*, 1 *Como*

*Si tum*, with 2 *Sumo*, 3 *Demo*, 4 *Promo*.

*Ui* serves 5 *Tremo*: *emi* 6 *Emo*,

With *emptum*: *pressi pressum* 7 *Premo*.

1 To Deck 2 to take 3 to take away 4 to bring fo  
5 to Tremble 6 to Buy 7 to Press.

XLI.

1 *Cano* gives *cecani* and *cantum*:

2 Its Compounds *cinui* and *centum*.

3 *Pono posui positum*.

4 *Gigno genui genitum*.

5 *Temno* has *temptum*; But it gives

Its Preterite to 6 Derivatives

1 To Sing 2 *As*, *Concino*, to sing with, &c. 3 to Pl

4 to Beget 5 to Despise 6 *As*, *Contemno*.

XLII.

*Stravi stratum* give to 1 *Sterno*:

And *sprevi spretum* unto 2 *Sperno*,

3 *Cerno* shall furnish *crevi cretum*.

And 4 *Sino* turns to *fivi situm*.

5 *Lino* seeks *litum* and *levi*,

And sometime *lini* and *livi*.

1 To throw down 2 To Despise 3 To Perceive 4  
Permit 5 to Anoint.

XLIII.

*Po*, by the Rule, *psi ptum* doth crave

1 *Rumpo* will *rupi ruptum* have.

2 *Strepo*, *ui itum* frames;

3 *Co*



*Coquo coxi coctum* claims. *Linguo* makes *liqui*, no Supine  
*Etum* has to the 5 Compounds been.  
 1 To Break; 2 to make a noise; 3 to Seeth; 4 to leave  
 As, *Delinquo*, to Offend &c.

XLIV.

1. *Tero* assumes still *trivi tritum*,  
*Quero* *quasi* and *quasitum*:  
*li latum* give to 3 *Fero*;  
 and *gessi gestum*, unto 4 *Gero*.  
*Curro* makes *cucurri cursum*,  
 and 6 *Verro* must have *verri versum*.  
*Ustum*, comes from 7 *Urit*;  
 nothing here belongs to 8 *Furit*.  
 1 To Wear with rubbing; 2 to Seek; 3 to Bear; 4 To  
 Carry; 5 to Run; 6 to Sweep; 7 to Burn; 8 to be Mad.

XLV.

*Sero*, to Plant, gives *sevi satum*,  
 and what come of it, *sevi situm*:  
 They sometime have another fence,  
 and *ui ertum* comes from thence.  
 \* As, *Dissero*, To Debate, &c.

XLVI.

What ends in *so* gives *ivi itum*,  
*Pinso si sui* and *pinsum*:  
*Pinso* also *pinsum* uses,  
 with *pistum*. 2 *Viso* *visi* chooses.  
 Allow *Incessi* to 3 *Incesso*:  
 and only *depsi* to 4 *Depso*.  
 1 To Bake; 2 to Visit; 3 to Provoke; 4 to Mould.

XLVII.

*Xi xum* do well accord to 1 *Flecto*,  
 as to 2 *Pecto*, 3 *Necto*, 4 *Plecto*;  
 but, these three last have also *xui*.

5 *Meto* takes *messum* *messui*.

Of 6 *Mitto*, *missi* *missum* come.

7 *Peto* *petivi* *petitum*,

1 To Bow 2 to Comb 3 to Bind 4 to Punish  
Shear 6 to Send 7 to Seek.

## XLVIII.

*Verti versum*, say from. 1 *Verto*:

And only *stertui* from 2 *Sterto*

3 *Sisto*, when Neuter, gives us *steti*,

And when it's Active, *statum* *stiti*.

1 To Turn 2 to Snort 3 to Stay, or hinder.

## XLIX.

From 1 *Vivo*, *vixi* *victum*; 2 *Solvo*,

*Solvi* *solutum*; And from 3 *Volvo*,

*Volvi* *volutum* still proceeds:

And 4 *Calvo* *calvi* only breeds,

1 To Live 2 to Pay 3 to Roll 4 to Cheat,

## L.

*Uo ut utum* yields;

But 1 *Struo* *struxi* *structum* builds.

*Fluxi* *fluxum* comes from 2 *Fluo*:

And only *plui* comes from 3 *Pluo*,

4 *Ruo* must *rui* *ruitum* have,

To all it's Compounds *rutum* leave.

1 To Build 2 to Flow 3 to Rain 4 to Rush 5  
*Diruo*, to throw down, &c.

## LI.

1 *Metuo*, 2 *Luo* and 3 *Congrua*,

With 4 *Respao* and 5 *Ingruo*:

And all from *Nuo* that can rise,

Have no Supine in any wise.

1 To Fear 2 to suffer Punishment 3 to agree 4 to  
fuse 5 to Invade 6 As, *Annuo*, to Consent, &c.

LII.

Nexo gives *nexum nexui* :

2 *Texo textum texui*.

To Knit fast, or often. 2 To Weave.

THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

LIII.

He fourth gives always *Ivi Itum*,

*Audit, audiri and auditum*.

LIV.

From 1 *Veneo* comes *venii*,

2 *Venio, ventum and veni*.

To be Sold 2 to Come.

LV.

*Sancio* shall give *sanxi sanctum*;

which *Ivi itum* too become.

2 *Vincio vinxi vinctum* rises:

*Amicio ui xi etum* rises.

*Raucit* hath *si* and *sum*; but 5 *Sarcit*

hath *si* and *tum*: as 6 *Fulcit*, 7 *Farcit*.

To Decree 2 to Bind 3 to Cloath 4 to be Hoarse 5

to mend 6 to Support 7 to Stuff.

LVI.

*Salit*, to Leap, giveth *altum*,

with *ui*; 1 it's descendents *ultum*.

*psi, ptum* give 2 *sepia*

3 *hausi haustum* 3 *Haurio*.

4 *Reperi*, 5 *Comperi, compertui*.

As *Exsilio* to Leap out &c. 2 to Hedge 3 to Draw as

of a Well 4 to Bring Forth 5. 5. to Find.

LVII.

A Verb whose meaning is to shew;

to endeavour, or desire to do;

4 to not allow'd a preterit:

2 *Ait* and 3 *Ferit* add to it:

Excepting hence 4 *Parturio*,

5 *Esurio* and 6 *Nupturio*.

1. Its called Meditative, and is form'd from the  
 nine of its primitive. 2 he Says 3 he Strikes. 4 To be  
 Child bearing labour 5 to be Hungry. 6 to Desire,  
 be on Marriage.

LXIII.

1 *Sentit si sum*; 2 *Singultio atium*;  
 So hath 3 *Sepelio sepultum*.

*Ivi* alone belongs to 4 *gestit*,

5 *Cecatit* also, and 6 *ineptit*.

1 To Feel 2 to Sob 3 to Bury, 4 to Leap for Joy  
 5 to be dim-sighted. 6 to play the Fool.

## of Deponent Verbs.

**D**eponent Verbs, let all these be  
 Where active senses do agree,  
 And yet the Conjugation should,  
 The form of all the Passives hold.

As, *Loquor* I speak.

The Preterits of Deponents are,  
 As if of Actives they did share,  
 For as from *Amo* comes *amatus*,  
 So *Lato* \* furnishes, *latus*.

\* Having rejoiced.

*Ratus* doth take its rise from 1 *Reor*,  
*Misertus* too from 2 *Misereor*.  
 And 3 *fateor* shall offer *fessus*.  
 But 4 all its Compounds shall give *fessus*.

1 To Think 2 to Pity 3 to Confer 4 as, *Confiteor*,  
*fiteor*; to profess.



IV.

*Superior* doth yield *expertus*,  
*Operior* *operitus*,  
*Ordior* *orsus* shall allow,  
 4 *Metior* *Mensus* still doth show  
 ought to say from 5 *gradior* *gressus*,  
 6 *parior* comes *passus*,  
*ortus* comes from 7 *morior*,  
*Ortus* rise from 8 *Orior*,  
 and yet thou shalt say *Ortus*,  
 with *Nasciturus*, *Moriturus*.  
 9 belongs to 10 *Loquor*, 11 *Sequor*,  
*actus* and *fruitus* to 12 *fruar*,  
 To try 2 to Tarry for 3 to begin 4 to Measure  
 5 Walk, 6 to Suffer, 7 to Die 8 to Rise or Spring  
 9 From *Orior*, *Nascor*, *Morior* 10 to Speak 11 to  
 12 to Enjoy.

V.

*Aptus* arises from 1 *apiscor*,  
 2 *Ulcis* from the Verb 2 *Ulciscor*,  
*Nanciscor* offers always *nactus*,  
*Pasciscor* also, always *pactus*,  
*Proficiscor* hath *profectus*,  
*Expergiscor* *experectus*,  
*litus* forms from 7 *obliviscor*,  
*mentus* comes from 8 *Communis*,  
 9 *Labor* *lapsus* well may pass  
 10 *Queror* *questus* always has,  
*Nitor* shall make *nixus*, *nisus*,  
 12 *Utor* natively gives *usus*.

To Obtain 2 to Avenge 3 to Get 4 to Bargain  
 5 to Go 6 to Awake 7 to Forget 8 to Devise 9 to  
 10 to Complain 11 to Endeavour 12 to Use.

# 64 Of Irregular Verbs. *Neuter* *Passives and Impersonals.*

## VI.

**L** Et 1 *Solet*, *solitus* admit,  
And *fusus* also *Fido* fit.  
3 *Maret* gives *Mastus*, *Ausus* 4 *audet*,  
And *Gavissus* comes from 5 *gaudet*  
Many have double *preterit*,  
6 *Furo*, 7 *Confido*, and 8 *odit*,  
9 *Suesco*, 10 *Prandet*, 11 *Nubo*, 12 *licet*,  
13 *Caret*, 14 *Miseret*, 15 *Tedet*, 16 *Piget*,  
17 *Cano*, 18 *Placet*, 19 *Libet*, 20 *potat*,  
With 21 *Timbo*; to which add 22 *Pudet*:

1 He Uses 2 he Trusts 3 he Grieves 4 he Dares  
he Rejoyces, 6 I Swear 7 I trust 8 he Hates, 9 to A  
custom 10. he Dines 11 I Marrie 12 its allowed 13  
Wants 14 he Pities. 15 he Wearies 16 it frets 17 I  
18 it Pleases 19 it Likes, 20 he Drinks 21 I Sta  
ger 22 it Shames. Almost all the last 17 have Aff  
and Passive Preterit.

## VII.

1 *Fac* comes of *facio*, 2 *Duc* of *Duco*;  
3 *Fer* of *Fero*, 4 *Dic* of *Dico*.  
1 Doe thou. 2 Lead thou 3 Bear thou 4 Say thou

## VIII.

Give passive sence to *Liceo*;  
\* *Vapulo*; *no*, *Venio*.  
\* I am Whipt. Likewise *nubo* & *exulo*.

# Of Defectives.

## IX.

**G** I've nothing here to 1 *Liquor*, 2 *Vescor*,  
To 3 *Medeor*, and 4 *reminiscor* 3. Joy

ter yn 5 Diffiteor 6 divertor;

5. Ringor, also and 8 prævertor.

1 To be Melted. 2 to Feed on. 3 to Cure. 4 to Remember. 5 to deny. 6 to Turn aside. 7 to Grin. 8 to event.

Also there are moe Defective Verbs, than need be put in Rhime, as *Inquam* or *Inquio*, I say; which has all the present, and the third person ly of both Numbers in the Imperfect; The second of the Singular Number in the Perfect, The second and third in the Singular of the Future, and the second of the Imperative.

Edo, es, est, estis, este, estote, essem, esses, &c. esse, eat; and so in *comedo*, the same.

Desit for Deest, it wants: desiat, desierem, desieri. A-ge, Apagete: be gone: *insit & insunt* he said

Ave, avete, aveto, avetote, avebis, Avere. And Salve alike, both signifying Hail in Salutation. Vale is like

th. Ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint, i. e. Audeam, I may dare. Cedo, cedite, Say or give.

Axi Faxo, or faxim, faxis, faxit, faxint, I shall see to it. Exit Deus, God grant.

Forem, fores, foret, foremus, foretis, forent, fore. to me to pass.

Ovat, ovans, Shouting for joy.

Odi, Capi, Memini to Remember, Novi to know, have ly times in Ram, rim, sem, ro, se. Memini has the Imperative More; memento, mementote.

Aio, ais, ait, aiunt, aiebam, bas, bat, bamus, hatis, nt. Ai, aias, aiat, aiatis, aiant, aiens, to say.

## Derivative Verbs.

They are of five kinds, 1st. Inceptive, which end in *Sco*, formed from the second person of the present, as, *Frigesco*, I begin to grow Cold.

**Cold.** 2dly, *Frequentatives* for the most part *To*, formed from the latter *Supine*; As, *Cursito*, run oft. 3dly, *Desideratives* ending in *Rio*, formed from the latter *Supine*; As, *Nupturio*, I desire Marriage. 4ly, *Diminutives* in *illo*; As, *Sorbillo*, Sup a little. 5ly, *Imitatives* ending in *isso*; As, *Anglisso*, I Imitate the English.

*Inceptives* are of the Third Conjugation; *Derivatives* of the Fourth: The rest, of the First.

Some add *Denominatives*; As, *Lignari*, To gather Wood.

## Participle.

**I**T is a Word which Partakes of a *Noun*, as it has Gender and Cases; and of a *Verb*, as it has Times; And of both, as it has Numbers: And signifies a Thing with Time.

Two Participles come from Neuter Verbs, as, *Stans* and *Staturus*, from *Sto*, Stand.

Three come from some Neuters, which make their Preterite like Passive Verbs; As, *Gaudens*, *gavissus* and *gavissurus*, from *Gaudeo*. *Audens*, *ausus*, *ausurus*; from *Ardeō*, &c.

Three Participles come from Deponents; As, *Proficiscens*, *Profectus*, *Profecturus*, from *Proficiscor*. Some have a Fourth in *dus*, as, *Sequendus*, *Honorandus*, *Venerandus*, To be followed, exhorted, and Reverenced.

Some Participles are said to be of an Absolute Signification, that is, Neither Passive nor Active



as, *flans*, *staturus*, &c. And some which End in *us*, are often expressed by *undus*: As also the Gerunds are; as, *Faciundum*.

## Adverb.

**I**T's a Word which is added to a *Noun* or *Verb*, to explain some Circumstance of them.

It is of many Kinds, in respect of its Various Significations.

1. Some are Adverbs of *Questioning*, and that about Matter of Fact; as, *Anne*, Is it not? Or about the Cause, as *Cur*, wherefore? Or, about the Time, as *Quando*, when? *Quamdiu*, How long? *Quoties*, How oft? Or the Place, as, *Ubi*, where? *quo*, whither? *qua*, what way? *Unde*, from whence? *quorsum*, towards what Place? And there must be Adverbs of *Answering* suitable to all those.

2. Of *Affirming*; as, *Na*, *certè*, &c.

3. Of *Denying*; as, *non*, *nequaquam*, &c.

4. Of *Swearing*; as, *Hercule*, *pol*, *adepol*.

5. Of *Quality*; as, *Bene* well, *pulchrè* fairlie:

And generally all Adjectives of the First and Second Declension, turned into *e* in their Termination; as, *malè*, badly, from *Malus*: And Adjectives of the Third, turned in their Termination to *ter*; as, *Eleganter*, *Elegantlie*, From *Elegans*, &c. are Adverbs of *Quality*.

6. Of *Quantity*; as, *valde* very, *nimis*, too much.

7. Of *Comparison*; as, *Magis*, rather: *Tam*, as much: *maximè*, Greatly, &c.

8. Of *Likeness*; as, *ut*, *sicuti*, as: *Item*, also.

9. Of *Degrees*, either heightening, as, *Prorsus*, *penitus*, altogether; or Slackening, as, *fere*, almost.
10. Of *Exhorting*; as, *Eja*, *age*, *agite*, do, go to.
11. Of *Gathering*; as, *Simul*, *una*, together.
12. Of *Separating*; as, *Scorsim*, a part, &c.
13. Of *Excluding*; as, *Modò*, *solum*, only.
14. Of *Event*; as, *Fortè*, *fortassis*, Perchance.
15. Of *Manner*; as, *Meatim*, After my way, or manner: *Tuatim*, your Way, &c.
16. Of *Principle*; as, *Radicitus*, from the Roots *Funditus*; To the Foundation.
17. Of *Forbidding*; as, *Ne*, *nequaquam*, &c.

## Preposition.

**I**T's a Word without Number or Time, set before Words: and is twofold. 1. *Casual*, which is Put before Cases; and there are Thirty Prepositions which Rule the *Accusative*, and Sixteen which Rule the *Ablative*, and Four which Rule *Both*. And they are to be seen in the *Rules* of the Government of the *Accusative* and *Ablative*.

Here Note, That *Versus*, one of these which rule the *Accusative*, and *Tenus*, which Rules the *Ablative*, are ordinarily set behind these Cases; as, *Londonum versus*, toward London: *Capulo tenus*, even to the Hilt.

2. There are *Compositive* Prepositions, which are Twofold. Some of them have a Signification when not in Composition with other Words; as, *ab hinc* from hence: *antehac*, before now: *desuper*, from above, &c. Other *Compositive* Prepositions signify nothing but when in Composition; As, *Am-*

*bi, am, an, con, di, dis, re, se; In Ambio, seduco  
concor, dispar, refideo, dirigo, &c.*

Prepositions become Adverbs, when they have  
not a Case joyned; as, *ante* before, *post*, after, &c.

## Conjunction.

**I**T's a Word without Number, whereby we joyn  
Parts of Speeches: And it is Divided many  
ways. As, In respect of Signification, It's

1. Copulative; *Et, que, ac, atque*, and: *etiam*,  
also: &c.

2. Disjunctive; *aut, vel, ve, an, sive*, or.

3. Conditional; *Si* if, *ni*, unless: *modò, dum*,  
Providing.

4. Granting; *Quidem, equidem*, Indeed.

5. Adversative; *atqui, at, ast, sed*, but: *tamen*,  
*tametsi*, Nevertheless.

6. Illative; *Ergo, igitur, itaque*, Therefore.

7. Causal; *nam, enim, namque*, For.

In Respect of the Placing, Conjunction is three-  
fold; viz.

1. *Prepositive*, or in the Beginning of the Speech,  
As, *Et, ac, atque*, and: *Nec* neither. *Si* If. *Quan-  
quam* altho'. *at* but: *nisi* unless, &c.

2. *Post-positive*; As, *Enim* for, *autem* but; *quo-  
que* also: *quidem* Indeed.

3. *Middle Conjunctions*, which are usually Plac'd  
either Before or After; As, *Ergo, igitur, itaque*,  
Therefore, *quia* Because, &c.

## Interjection.

**I**T's a Word without Number, Expressing the Various Passions of the Soul: And it is Two-fold. One Kind of the *Interjections* serves to Express One Passion only: Another kind, Expresses several of the Passions at once.

Of the First Sort are these,

*Evax, eu, io, evohs*, expressing Joy.

*Ha, ha, he*, Expressing Laughter.

*Euge, eugepa*: The Joy of one Congratulating.

*Hui*, The Pleasure of one Insulting.

*Papa*, The pleasure of one Admiring. And so on.

Of the other Sort are these,

*O*, Serves Grief, Joy, Desire and Anger.

*Hei*, serves Grief and Threatning, &c.

*Vah*, The pleasure of Admiring and Grief.

*Obe*, The Rage of one, and desire of Revenge.

## Figures in single Words.

*Prosthesis* adds to the Beginning of a Word: as *Gnatus* for *Natus*.

*Aphæresis* takes from the Beginning; As, *Pone* for *depone*.

*Syncope* takes from the Middle; as *Amâsti* for *Amarivisti*.

*Epenthesis* adds to the middle: *repperit* for *reperit*.

*Apocope* takes from the End; as, *Duc* for *duca*.

*Paragoge* adds to the End; as, *Monstrarier* for *monstrari*.

*Crafs* Contracts two Syllabs into one: as *Phæton* for *Phaëton*.

*Diæresis*



*Dieresis* divides one Syllab into Two; as, *Silvia*  
*Silva*.

*Metathesis* Changes the Place of a Letter.

*Anitthesis* Changes One Letter for another; as  
*sciendum*, for *faciendum*.

# The Syntax.

## I.

**A**lways the Substantive and Adjective Name  
 In *Number, Case & Gender*, are the same.

As, *Bona Indoles*, a good Disposition. But yet we find  
 Adjective in the Neuter Gender oft joyned with a  
 Substantive not of it, but then this Adjective Imports  
 with a Substantive and Adjective; and the Substantive is  
 as; As, *Superbia est turpe*, Pride is base. i.e. *Res turpis*.

## II.

The Relative and the Preceeding Word,  
 Number and Gender still the same afford.

As, *Indoles quam Deus dedit*, The Disposition which God  
 gave: *Quam* is of the Singular Number, and Feminine  
 Gender, as *Indoles*.

## III.

When by the Relative you'd sum up all  
 the Sentence, in the Neuter let it fall.

As, *Nunquam proscriptus eram, quod beatum duco*: I was  
 ever Banished, which I think a Happiness.

## IV.

If 't stand 'twixt Substantives of different kind,  
 sorts with that before, or that behind.

As, *Animal quod or quem vocamus Hominem*; A Living  
 Creature

Creature which we call Man: Where *quod* agrees with Animal, or *quem* with *Hominem*.

## V.

1 Persons or Genders differing, being Joyn'd Let your Construction own the Nobler Kind.

2 Or, Rule it by the last said Substantives:

3 And Lifeless Things have Neuter Adjectives.

1 As, *Ego et tu Studemus*: For the first Person is Nobler than the Second. *Vir et Femina sunt boni*; The Man and Woman are good: For, the Masculine is better than the Feminine. 2. As, *Ego et Cicero meus flagitabit*: I and my Cicero will Urge. 3. *Divitia et Gloria ob Oculos* Sit Riches and Glory set in View.

## VI.

1 Before Personal Verbs first Cases stand, And Number and Person the same, they demand.

2 The Verb that stands betwixt two Nom'native Of divers Numbers, it self to either gives.

1 As, *Ego lego*, I read. 2. *Omnia erat Pontus*; or *omnia erat Pontus*: All was Sea. Oft times the Infinitive stands for the Nom'native; as, *studere est utile*, to Study is profitable. Oftimes an Adverb, especially of Quantity, as *Partim minimum venerunt*, Some men are come: oftimes a whole Sentence.

## VII.

Two Singular Substantives with *Et* or *Cum*. Construct as standing in the Plural room.

As, *Joannes et Jacobus legunt*: John and James read.

## VIII.

Accusative and Dative Cases too Before Verbs in the Infinitive, are due.

As, *aiunt te esse Italum*: They say thou art an Italian. *Non datur nobis esse tam disertis*: We are not Gifted with such Eloquence. But this last may be Referred to the Tenth Rule.

## IX.

1 In the same Case you're ask'd, the answer's made

2 Adye

Adverbs to Verbs and Participles add.

1. As, *Cui pares?* Whom obey you? A. *Regina*: The Queen: Which is the Dative because *Cui* is so. This rule does not hold when the Question is made by *Cujus*, *Qua*, *Cujum*; As *Cujum pecus?* whose Flock? A. *Laniorum*, the Butchers: Or when the Answer is made by Possessives; As, *Cujus est Liber*, whose Book is it: Answer *Meus* mine: As, *Bene docet*, He Teaches well.

X.

Conjunctions and Verbs which Union import; have *Fore* and *After-Cases* of one sort.

As, *Bonus et Formosus*, Good and Beautiful. *Ille est doctus*, He is learned. *Ille vocatur Magnus*, He is called Great. *Ille sedet Rectus*, He sits Upright.

XI.

When Substantives do meet, whose Sence is one, as, *Roma Urbs*, they the same Cases own.

The Government of the Genitives.

XII.

1 But, if they divers Things shall signify, One of them in the *Genitive* shall ly:

Adjectives Neuter, and Relatives, this try.

1. As, *Regina Britannia*: Queen of Britain. 2. As, *Multum Pecunia*, Much Money. *Quid rei*, What thing.

XIII.

1 One Substantive another shall Command, When Adjectives of *Praise* or *Blame* do stand With it, i'th' *fixth* or *second*: 2 The Adjective May well agree with either Substantive.

1. As, *Puer proba Indolis* or *proba indole*: A Boy of a good Disposition. Where *Puer* governs *Indolis*, either in the Genitive, or *Indole* in the Ablative: Because the Adjective, *Proba*, is joyned with it. 2. As, *Puer probus indolis*, or *indole*.

Note, Sometimes the Accusative is put in room of the Genitive

Genitive or Ablative; as, *Puer albus Dentes*, a Boy with White Teeth: which is a Grecism.

## XIV.

- 1 Adjectives *Active* Rule the Genitive.
- 2 *Superlative* Degrees
- 3 Nouns *Partitive*, Shall always in the Plural, have the same,
- 4 Some *Possessives* the Genitive shall claim.

1. As, *Peritus Belli*, Skill'd in War. 2. *Rosa pulcherrima Florum*, The Rose, the fairest of Flowers. 3. *Unus Patrum*, One of the Fathers. 4. *Mens, tuus, suus, Noster*, and *Vester* have *Ipsius, Solius, Unius, duorum, trium*, &c. after them; as, *ex tuo ipsius animo*, out of thine own heart. *Meum solius peccatum nequit corrigi*, only my sin is incorrigible.

\* Note Many Adjectives beside ty'd to no Rules, govern the Genitive, of which *Linatre* and *Despauter* give us vast Numbers. Some words of *Similitude* have the Genitive as well as the Dative. *Affinis, Similis, par*, &c. All *Communis, Immunis, alienus, Notus*, &c. And *Felix* has the Genitive, not the Dative.

## XV.

*Misereor* and *Miseresco* know,  
With *Satago*, shall Genitives allow.

And \* Words Noting *Passions* beside shall agree  
For most part, whether Verbs or Nouns they be.

\* Such as, *Ango, Erubesco, Fallor, Gaudeo, Gratulor, indoleo, Ingemisco, Lator, Vereor, Anxius, Dubius* &c.

## XVI.

Either the Genitives or Ablatives use,  
For Verbs to 1 *Absolve*, 2 *Condemn* or *Accuse*:  
3 And Joyn the same Case to each Verb & Name  
Of Plenty, & these of *Want* take the same.  
So others, as 4 *Expers* and 5 *Dignus*: We say  
6 *Virtutis locuples*, or *Virtute*; either way.

1. *Absolvo te Furti* or *furto*, I absolve Thee from Theft.  
2. *Criminor te avaritia*, I accuse thee of Covetousness.  
*Plenus Charitatis*, Full of Charity. *Indigus Auri*, Wanting Gold.



*The Government of the Datives.*

75

Gold. 4. Void of. 5. Worthy. 6. Rich in vertue.

XVII.

These following, 1 *Refert*, 2 *est* and 3 *Interest* use always in the Genitive to rest.

Interest and refert too, have *sua*, *tra*, *Vestra*, *Cuja*, *Mea*, *Tua*.

Joyneth with *cujum*, *Meum* and *Tuum*,

also with *nostrum*, *vestrum* and *suam*.

It concerns. 2. Much the same 3. Its the Duty or rest.

XVIII.

Verbs which Import or to *Mind* or *Forget*,

use either in Gen'tive, or Accus'tive set.

*Recordor illius diei*, or *illum diem*, I remember that day.

XIX.

Give Genitives to Adverbs of *Quantity*, *Time*, *Place*, and *Ergo*, with more than can fall in Rhime.

*The Government of Datives.*

XX.

Give Datives to words which note *Acquisition*

*Good* or *Ill*, *Respect*, *Resolution*;

*Impersonals*, 3 *Sum*, and its 4 *Tribe*, *Faveo*

*Amor*, *Noceo*, *Irascor*, *pareo*,

*curro*, *Græcor*, *Medeor*, *Studeo*:

and all that import to 5 *Excell* 6 *Serve* 7 *Command*,

8 *pare* or 9 *Help*, save *Jubet* & *Juvar* thus stand

As; *Reddo Tibi*, I give thee. *Amicus Illi*, A Friend to

*Conterminus Gallia*, Bordering on France. *Metuo Exer-*

*citum*, I am afraid for the Army. *Peccat Mihi*, He offends to

cost, Or for me. *Ausculata Parenti*, Obey your Parent,

And many such, which Rule cannot answer so Precisely

as we could wish. 2. *Licet mihi*, I am allow'd. 3. *Est mihi*

*liber*, I have a Book. 4. *Adsum tibi*, I am with thee. 5. *Vir-*

*restat Divitiis*, Vertue is better than Riches. 6. *As famu-*

For tibi I serve thee. 7. *Præcipio tibi*, I Command thee  
*Parcere Subiectis*. 9. *Succurre miseris*.: Help the Misera

### Exception of Impersonals.

#### XXI.

In the Nom'native Case you shall place the  
 And the Person unto the Accusative bring;  
 In *Deçet*, *Deleçtat*, *Fallit* and *Fugit*,  
*Preterit*, *opportet*, *latet*, *juvat*, *pudet*.

As, *Id me deleçtat*: That delights me.

#### XXII.

*Attinet* and *Speçtat* to the Accusative fall  
 And *pertinet* too; but *ad* between call.

#### XXIII.

Two Datives for *habeo*, *duco*, *Sum*, do:  
 And many like these your Reading shall show  
 As, *Erit tibi honori*; It shall be your honour. *Ducas*  
*tibi laudi*: Count it your Praise, &c.

#### XXIV.

Some Words which conclude in *bilis* and *dus*  
 Have Datives, Construct 1 *flendus mihi*, thus.  
 2 Likewise Passive Words in *tus*, *sus* and *xus*.  
 1 To be lamented by me, 2 As, *Est mihi amatus*, He  
 loved by me, &c.

#### XXV.

Verbs made with *In*, *post*, *præ*, *super*, *ob*, *con*,  
*Sub*, *ante*, *ad*, *inter*, to the Dative have gone.  
 As, *Antecellit Omnibus*; He Excells all; *Subest illi*;  
 is Subject to him. *Interfui Cætui*, I was in the Meet

### The Government of the Accusative.

#### XXVI.

1 The *Active Verb* shall Rule th' Accusative  
 2 The Neuter, *active made*, the same shall give  
 3 Which *Passives* also oftentimes recieve.

As, *Laudo Doctrinam*: I praise Learning. 2, *Quem hic*  
? Whom wait you for here? 3 *Vulneror Dextram*:  
wounded in the Right hand.

XXVII.

Those Verbs which Prepositions contain,  
er their Cases usually Reign.

s, *Adeo Scholam*, I go to School: *Adeo domo*, I go from  
ne.

XXVIII.

Verbs of *Advertisement*, *Cloathing*, *Demand*,  
th, *Doceo* and *Celo*, make the *Person* stand  
With the *Thing* i' th' *Accusative*; yet I'll sustain  
*Induo te veste, tibi vestem*, again.

*De celo de re, tibi rem*; which ye will:

*De moneo id, ejus*, or *de eo* not ill.

*Hoc rogo à te*. 6 *Interdico* shall give

the *Person* in the *Dative*, the *Thing* i' th' *Ablative*.

1. As, *Doce me lectionem*, teach me a Lesson: *Celavit me*  
um, He hath hid my Book from me. 2. I put a Gar-  
ment on thee. 3. I hide the matter from thee. 4. I warn  
thee of that. 5. I seek this of thee. 6. To discharge.

XXIX.

These Prepositions, 1 *Ad*, 2 *apud*, 3 *adversum*,  
4 *adversus*, 5 *Per*, 6 *circa*, 7 *versus*, 8 *contra*, 9 *circum*,  
10 *juxta*, 11 *erga*, 12 *extra*, 13 *ultra*, 14 *citra*, 15 *infra*,  
16 *Propter*, 17 *prope*, 18 *ob*, 19 *post*, 20 *ante*, 21 *pone*, 22 *intra*,  
23 *Præter*, 24 *trans*, 25 *supra*, 26 *secus*, 27 *secundum*,  
28 *Inter*, 29 *cis*, 30 *penes*: have *Accusatives* behind 'em  
1 To 2 Beside 3 Against 4 The same 5 By 6  
out, or Concerning 7 Towards 8 Against 9 Ab-  
t 10 Beside 11 Toward 12 Without 13 Beyond  
On this Side 15 Beneath 16 Because 17 Near  
For 19 After 20 Before 21 Behind 22 With-  
23 Beside 24 Over 25 Above 26 Hard by 27  
According to 28 Among 29 On this side 30 In  
Power.

## The Government of the Ablative.

## XXX.

† Cum 2 Coram 3 à 4 abs 5 de 6 ex 7 è 8 palam 9 ab 10  
 11 Pro 12 clam 13 sine 14 tenus, have Ablatives with 15 absq;  
 1 With 2 In Presence 3 From 4 The same 5  
 or Concerning 6 Out of 7 The same 8 Openly  
 From 10 Before 11 For 12 Secretly 13 With  
 14 Even unto 15 without. Some add *Procul*, Far from

## XXXI.

1 *Sub*, 2 *super*, 3 *in*, 4 *subter*, may govern two  
 \*. But in different Sense as Reading will shew.  
 † Under 2 Above 3 In, or To 4 Below \* In  
 hem to the Town in *Urbe* in the Town, &c.

## XXXII.

1 *Ubi*, with or without *In*, has Ablatives,  
 2 Small Places make *Æ* or *I* Genitives;  
 3 *Quò* with *In*, or without it the Accusative low  
 4 *Quà*, takes *per*, or in the Ablative proves.  
 5 *Unde* takes *a* or *è*; but 6 Places that are sma  
 This Case do take alone, *Rus*, *domus* with them

1. Each of these *Questioning Words* have their Answers  
 the Cases mentioned: As, *Ubi Degit?* Where Lives he  
 The Answer must be made *Galliâ*, or *in Gallia*: Because, it  
 spoke of a Country. 2. But if it be spoke of a less pla  
 as a City, The Answer is, *habitat Londini* or *Lutetia*:  
 dwells at London, or Paris. 3. *Quo is?* Whether go  
 thou? Answer, *Domum*, or *in domum*: Home. 4. *Qua  
 undum?* What way shall we go? Answer, *Eboraco*, or  
*Eboracum*: By York. 5. *Unde venit?* Whence came He  
 Answer, *Ex Italia*, from Italy. 6. *Veni domo, Rure*, *Gla  
 guâ*: I came from home, the Country, Glasgow.

## XXXIII.

✓ The Preposition with its Accusative,  
 Or the Accusative only, or Ablative,



shall Rule the Quantity of Time or Place,  
Measure and Time precise, are in this Case:  
Quando fits Ablatives with better grace.

1. The Space of Time, 2. The Distance of Places, 3. The Precise Place, 4. The Name of Measures, 5. The precise Time, are in the Accusative or Ablative: Which shall always be Governed by a Preposition, express or understood. But the Time which Answers the Question Quando (When?) is best in the Ablative.

Examples; Of the First, *Quamdiu vixit?* How long lived he? A. *Viginti Annos*, or *per viginti annos*, or *viginti annis*. Of the Second, *Lapis distat ab Urbe quatuor Milli-ribus*, or *milliaria*, or *per milliaria*; The Stone is four miles from the Town: But that's best in the Accusative. Of the Third, *Ubi cecidit?* A. *Ad Tertium Lapidem*, or *tertio ab Urbe lapide*, at the third Stone from the Town. Of the fourth, *Murus erat altus decem Ulnis*, or *ulnas*: The Wall was ten Cubits high. Of the Last, *Quando venisti?* Ans. *Heristerno die*, Yesterday.

XXXIV.

1 When Comparative Degrees are said of two of the same Nature, Genitives are due: Else Ablatives they evermore shew.

1. As, *Major Fratrum*, The Greater of the Brethren. 2. As, *Dofior Omnibus aliis*: More learned than all others.

XXXV.

1 The Nouns of Price take Ablatives; but 2 *tanti* Pluris, 4 *minoris* break the Rule, with 5 *quanti*. These Genitives also are all Governed by Words which speak Value: to which we shall add 6 *parvi*, 8 *nibili*, 9 *minimi*, and 10 *nauci*, 11 *Aequi*, 12 *boni*, 13 *magni*, 14 *multi* & 15 *floci*.

1. As, *Emi duobus Asibus*. I bought it for two Shillings. So much. 3. More. 4. Less. 5. How much? 6 All the foresaid Genitives are Governed by Verbs of Estimation: as, *Facio te tanti*, I make so great account of Thee.

7. Of little. 8. Of no account. 9. Of very little. 10. Nought. 11. Of equal. 12. Of good. 13. Of Great. 14. Of much. 15. Of light Value.

## XXXVI.

1 All Passive Verbs unto themselves shall draw The Ablative, and that with *ab* or *a*.

Words of 2 *Expecting* 3 *Difference*, 4 *Remove*, 5 *Demand*, 6 *Relief* and 7 *Getting*, so shall prove

1. As, *Sublevatus à Regina*, Helped by the Queen. 2. *Expectat à te*, he expects from thee. 3. *Aliud à libertate*, another thing than Liberty. 4. *Distat a Londino*, It is from London, &c. 5. *Peto a te*, I seek from thee. 6. *Libera me a Periculo*, Deliver me from Hazard. 7. *Accipe ab illo*, Get from him.

## XXXVII.

1 Let *Matter*, Ablatives with *è* assume : 2 Sometimes the Genitive stands in their room

1. As, *Factus è* or *ex Marmore*, made of Marble. 2. *Nummus Argenti*, Silver money : *id est*, *Nummus ex Argento*.

## XXXVIII.

1 *Pain*, 2 *Manner*, 3 *Cause* & 4 *Part* & 5 *Instrument* With *Reason* have the Ablative Regiment.

1. *Plecti capite*, To be punished with Death. 2. *Florere Laude*, To flourish in Praise. 3. *Adet Irâ*, He burns with anger. 4. *Contremisco artubus*, My Joynts tremble. 5. *Perfodere Sagittâ*, To strike through with an Arrow.

## XXXIX.

1 *Afficior* 2 *pollet* 3 *dono*, 4 *sterno*, 5 *dignor*, 6 *abuteor* With 7 *fungor*, 8 *vescor* & 9 *potior*, 10 *fruor* & 11 *utor* Have for their Case the Ablative, altho' The last five with th' Accusative may go.

1. To be Touched. 2. to be Able. 3. to Gift. 4. to throw Down. 5. to count Worthy. 6. to Abuse. 7. to Discharge an Office. 8. to Feed on. 9. to Enjoy. 10. the same. 11. to Use.

## XL.

1 *Opus* and 2 *Usus* to the Ablative take ; 3 *Verbum*

Words absolutely plac'd, the same shall make.

1. As *Opus est Libro*, I need a Book: some Authors use *Opus* as an Adjective, *Dux nobis opus est*, a Leader's needfull
- us. 2. *Usus est mihi decem Libris*, I need ten Pounds. 3. *hoc dicto*, for *cum hoc dixisset*, when he had said this.

XL I.

Give Ablatives only to *Præditus*, *fretus*, *virtus*, *venalis*, *carus*, *vilis*, *fætus*.

- As, *præditus virtute*, *fretus Sapientia sua*, *Fugum curtum*, *nonne*, *Pax non est venalis Auro*, *Multorum honor est* *Asse carius*: *his viginti libris*, *Navis fata Armis*.

XL II.

*Ecce* and *en* for Accusatives plead, and sometimes to the Nom'native lead; *Pro*, *Heu* and *O*, for Vocatives call beside, but *Hei*, *Væ* to the Dative shall fall.

XL III.

1 By Verbs you shall rule the Infinitive Mood Or if Adjectives do't, 'tis equally good.

1. As, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learn. 2. *Nescia Mori*, that cannot die.

XL IV.

1 Gerunds, 2 Supines and 3 Participles lead, the Cases of Verbs from which they do breed.

1. As, *Amando bonos*, by loving good Men. 2. *Eo Piscandum Homines*, I go to Fish Men. 3. *Petiturus locum* to seek place.

XL V.

1 The Fixt and Adjective Rules that in *di*, *Ab*, *in*, and such, what e're in *do* shall be.

1. *Occasio pereundi*, Occasion of perishing. *Cupidus Videndi*, desirous of seeing. 2. *Vaeo à Scribendo*, I cease from Writing: *Vivit ex Scribendo*, He lives by Writing, &c. sometimes there is no Preposition, as *vivit Scribendo*.

XL VI.

1 *Ob*, *ante*, *ad*, *inter*, shall rule that in *dum*;

2 And the Dative, with *est*, unto it shall come.

1. As, *Inter Prandendum*, in time of Dinner: *Paro ad Scribendum*, I prepare to Write. 2. As, *Legendum est mihi*, I must Read.

## XLVI.

1 Verbs which Note Motion, First Supines give  
2 Let th' other Supine follow still the Adjective.

1. *Eo Venatum*, I go to Hunt. 2. *Turpe Dictu*, Base to be Spoke.

## All Figures in Sentences Reduced to Ellipsis,

**E**LLIPSIS is when one Word or moe are wanted to make up a Regular Construction: as  
*Ubi ad Dianam veneris*, (understand *templum*)  
Where ye come to the Temple of *Diana*.

That all Figures may be reduced to this, appear

1. *Appositio*, which is the placing of two Substantives in the same Case, the one Explaining the other; As, *Urbs Roma*, understand *ens*, or *qua est* which is.

2. *Evocatio*, which is when the First or Second Person calls to it the Third, and both become the First or the Second; As *Ego Pauper canto*, understand, *qui sum*, I sing tho' poor.

3. *Syllepsis*, which is a Swallowing up of the less by the more worthy Person or Gender; the first Person being better than the Second, and the Second than the Third; And the Masculine Gender better than the Feminine, and the Feminine than the Neuter; so as the Verb is to agree to the Principal



pal Person, and the Adjective to the Principal Substantive: as, *Ego et tu studemus*, i. e. *nos*, we study.

4. *Prolepsis*, which is a short way of Speaking, which the Whole agrees with the Verb or Adjective, but not the Parts literally: as, *duæ Aquilæ clavere, una ab Oriente, alia ab Occidente*: understand; *hæc Aquila volavit ab Oriente*, This Eagle flew from the East: *Illa volavit ab Occidente*, That from the West.

5. *Zeugma*, which is the Reduction of one Verb or Adjective answering the nearest, unto Diverse Things spoken of: *Iratus Rex est et Regina*, understand, *Irata est*: The King is angry and the Queen.

6. *Antiptosis*, which is the Placing of one Case for another; as, *Venit in mentem illius diei*, understand *Recordatio*: I remembered that day.

7. *Synthesis*, Which is a Sentence Congruous in the Sense, not the Words; As, *Elephas Gravidæ*, understand; *Fæmina Elephas*, The She Elephant is heavy with young. *In magnâ Centauro, viz. Navi*.

8. *Synecdoche*, Which is, when that which Belongs to a Part is said of the Whole: as, *Fæmina candida vultum*, a Woman with a white face: understand, *secundum*.

9. *Gracismus*, as, *albus dentes*, White Tooth'd, understand, *quoad dentes*.

## Elegancies of Placing,

THE Substantive in the Vocative Case, has both its Adjective and Verb in the Imperative, before it self: as, *Vale mi Cicero*. 2. The Case Governed is plac'd before the Case Govern-

ing: as, *pauci dolorem ferre possunt*. 3. The Verb is Plac'd almost still in the End of the Sentence. 4. The Relative is placed before the Antecedent: as, *quos<sup>ne</sup> amo<sup>hos</sup> castigo*. 5. The Interrogative is plac'd in the End of the Sentence: as, *in Exercitu quot sunt?* How many are in the Army? 6. The Infinitive Mood is placed before the Finite: as, *male facere qui vult*, who will do Mischief. 7. The Adverb is placed before Verbs. 8. The Adjective is set before the Substantive, with some Words Interveneing: as, *Gravis est Regis Ira*; A King's wrath is weighty. 9. *Quia, quoniam* because, *cum* seeing, and the like, have some words before them: as, *omnes cum valemus damus agrotis consilium*, when we are well we give counsel to the Sick. 10. Prepositions are oft placed between the Adjective & Substantive which they Govern: as, *Ea de causa*, upon that account. 11. Rather express by the Gerundive than the Gerund; as, *Gratiâ acquirenda Fama*, for obtaining Fame. 12. In room of the Verb *Habeo* place *Sum*; as, *Sanctis est pax*, not *sancti habent pacem*. 13. Place Adverbs in room of Nouns, where it can be; as, *plurimum interest*, &c. 14. *Is, quis, quantus, multus*, and the like, being made Substantives in the Neuter Gender, have Genitives: as, *quid rei, quantum nummi*, &c. 15. Place the Participle in *dus*, with the Finite Verbs *Curo, habeo, mando, conduco, loco*, rather than the Infinitive: as, *Curavit Literas mittendas*, rather than *mittere*. These Rules are necessary: For, as Elegant Latine is very Lofty, so their is nothing more mean than the manner in which some use it.

Rules

R  
Num  
ctive,  
Gend  
Genit  
Verb  
Infin  
gover  
Perfo  
befor  
be on  
an E

T  
Sh

V

But

## Rules for Exposition.

1. **R**ead the Sentence to a Point: Then seek out a Verb agreeing with a Nominative in Number and Person. 2. When you see an Adjective, seek out a Substantive agreeing with it, in Gender, Number and Case. 3. When you see a Genitive, Dative, Accusative or Ablative, seek the Verb or Noun Ruling them. 4. When you see an Infinitive Mood, seek the Finite, or the Adjective governing it. 5. When you see a Verb in the Second Person of the Imperative Mood, seek the Vocative before it. 6. Take an Adverb of Calling, if there be one, with the Vocative. 7. Words suppressed by an *Ellipsis* are to be supplied.

## The Profodie

*Shewing, both the Quantities  
of Syllabs, and the most Valuable  
Kinds of Verse.*

**W**HEN into \* One, two Syllabs go,  
That *One* still to be lengthned know;  
Therefore let every Dipthong be  
Allow'd to have long quantitie:  
But, *Præ* does always shortness plead,

When e're a Vowel does succeed.

\* As *Nil* for *Nihil*, *Mi* for *Mihi*.

## II.

That Vowel shortness shall demand  
Next which another close doth stand;  
But when two *I*'s an *E* inclose,  
Still to be long that *E* hath chose.

*Fio* without an *R*, *I* gives

Extended: *Ius* Genitives

Are doubtfull, and amongst the throng

*Alterius* Breif, *Alius* Long;

To which *Dius*, *Aër*, *Eben* shall belong.

## III.

For long that Vowel still advance  
Which stands before two Consonants.

There are some Consonants which are Double, *X* and *G*,  
the Rule will hold in these also, being equal to two con-  
sonants: *X* Sounds as *GS*, *Z* as *DS*.

## IV.

\* If *Liquids* unto *Mutes* you add  
Of which one Syllab shall be made;  
The short shall into Common Pass,  
But this in Prose no footing has.

\* As, in *Volucris*, *U* is either Short or Long; Because  
and *R* follow in one Syllab.

Note, *B*, *C*, *D*, *F*, *G*, *P*, *T*, are the Mutes; called  
because of their Duller Sound.

If the Vowel before the *Mute* and *Liquid* be Long,  
cannot pass into Common.

## V.

1 To words Derived you shall give  
The Measure of their Primitive  
Save these all ihort 2 *Quater* and *Dicax*  
*Sopor* *Ditio*, *Fides*, *Sagax*.



*odium, Fatuus, Arena,*  
*lucerna, Nota, and Farina,*  
*Molestus, Nato and Mamilla,*  
*Diserta, Offella and Tigilla,*  
*Curulis, Trudes and Quasillum,*  
*Ducis, Stabulis, Sigillum,*  
 And *Fragilis, Varicosus* add  
*Bubulcus* too, *Apulia* had  
 Doubtfull the First; in *Apulus*  
*U's* Short, *Apulia's* not thus.  
 3 Extend *Humanus, Regula Secio,*  
*Penuria, Sedes and Suspicio,*  
*Humor and Mobilis* with them go.  
*Lex, Rex, Vox, Tegula,* with them range  
 In all the Cases that do Change.  
*Ceritus, Fomes, Junior's* so  
*Laterna and Jumentum* too.

1. *Amatum*, from *Amo*, &c. 2. From *Quatuor, Dico, Sopio, Sagio, Dis, Fido*: *Notum* from *Nosco, Luceo, Moles, areo, Natum* from *No, Fatuus* from *fari*: *Offa, Dissero, Far, Quailus, Currus, Mamma, Tignum, Signum, Trudo, Duco, Sto, Franco.* 3. From *Suspicio*; *Rego, Sedeo, Secus, Homo, Pennus, Moveo, Humus, Lego, Tego, Voco, Ceres, Foveo, Juvo, Juvenis, Lateo*, &c.

VI.

1 *Inus* Adjectives long shall be  
 When e're their Fixt, like Signifie  
 Join *Mediastinus, Clandestinus*  
 And ( 2. others all being short ) *festinus.*  
 3 All noting time uncertain are,  
 Of length and shortness often share.

1 *Anserinus* 2 *Adamantinus*. 3 long, as *Matutinus*, short, as *Crastinus*.

VII.

1 Make *Illis* long, 2 Short *atilis*,

With *Dapflis*, *Humilis*, *Parilis*:  
All Verbals too as *Docilis*.

1. *Puerilis*. 2. *Aquatilis*.

## VIII.

The Compounds keep the Quantities  
Of Simples whence they have their Rise;  
Save these in *Dicus*, *Innubus*,  
*Ambitus*, *Nihilum*, *Pronubus*,  
*Semisopitus*, *Dejerat*,  
*Agnitus*, *Cognitus*, *Prejerat*,  
*Counubium* and *Comitia* too  
Either for Long or Short may go.

## IX.

1 First Conjugation gives by Lot  
*Ino* if Neuter Long; 2 else not.

1. *Inclino*. 2. *Inquino*.

## X.

First Syllab of Pasttimes which have  
Two Syllabs, to be long shall crave;  
But shorten that of *Bibit*, *Fidit*,  
*Tulit*, *Dedit*, *Stetit*, *Scidit*.

## XI.

1 The two First Doubled short shall stay,  
2 *Cecidi* and *Pepedi* say.

1. As, *Tetigi* from *Tango*. 2. two Exceptions.

## XII.

Two Syllab'd Supines Long shall prove  
I' th' first as Preterits above;  
Save these of *Eo*, *Reor*, *Sino*,  
Of *Do* and *Ruo*, *Sero*, *Lino*.  
You'l also Shorten *Queo* *Quitum*  
*Statum* likewise and *Stitum*: *Citum*  
Which comes from *Cio*, shall extend,

Short

Short from *Cieo* it does Descend.

These of more Syllabs shall throughout  
Follow the Measures of their Root:

Short *Posui positum, Solutum*

And *Genui, Potui, Volutum*.

And of such Preterits *Ni, si, Vi,*

The penult syllab Long shall be.

Give supines also, unless they come

From Preterits in *Vi*, short *itum*.

1. *A* in *Amavi amatum* is short, as *A* in *Amo*. 2. *Divisi*  
*audivi*. 3. *Habitu*.

XIII.

To th' Supine *Utum* length is due,  
When it has Syllabs more than two.

Of the Increase of Verbs.

XIV.

When Verbs the Syllabs shall surpass

The second of the Present has,

This shall the Increase of them be;

Learn following Rules accordingly.

\* Note the Second Syllab is called the First Increase as  
in *Docebam*, And the third Syllab is the Second In-  
crease: as *Ba* in *Docebatis*, &c.

XV.

1 Always make Long the Increase *A*;

2 But the Verb *Do* abridges *Da*

1. As *Ma* in *Amabam* is Long. 2. *Da* in *Dabam* is Short.

XVI.

*E* shall be Long; save all in *Beris*,

*Eram, erim, Ero, eris*.

A Third Conjugation too except

th, Present or the Imperfect,

In its First increase when we find  
An *R* does stand the *E* behind  
2 Imperative and Infinitive's joyn'd

1. As, *ge* in *Legeris* or *legēreris* is short, 2 *Legere* Imperative Passive and Infinitive Active.

## XVII.

1 The Increase *I*, must still be short,  
2 But if first Increase long i' th' fourth  
With which you may place justly *Velim*  
And *sim* with *Nolim* and with *Malim*.  
Each Preterit, as this *Audivi*  
Makes *imus* short, but lengthens *ivi*.

1. As, *bi* in *Amabitis*. 2. as, *di* in *audimus*.

## XVIII.

The Increase *O*, which is but rare,  
Is long, *Itote* shall declare.

## XIX.

Let *U* be short, but lengthen *Urus*,  
As *Docturus* and *lecturus*.

## Of the Increase of Nouns.

## XX.

\* When Genitives have Syllabs more  
Than Nom'natives from which they flow,  
This is the Increment of Names,  
And to be Rule of others claims.

\* As, *Sermonis*, *Sermoni*, &c, in which the Increase *O* is Long.

## XXI.

Second Declension's Increase shall  
Still to be short i' th' singular fall;  
Save *Iber* in *Asia* or *Spain*  
And *Celtiber*, which long remain.

\* As, *Presbyteri* has the *E* before *R* short.



*The Rules of Quantities.*

XXII.

*Alis* Masculine shortness loves;  
But *Neuteralis* lengthened proves.  
Make always short *ilis* and *Ulis*;  
But Long all Nouns in *Elis*, *Olis*.

XXIII.

Make *Anis* long with *Onis*, *Enis*,  
Make *Inis* short, except *In inis*.  
*Onis* a doubtfull measure claimes  
In Proper or in National Names.

XXIV.

The Masculins make short in *Aris*,  
Join *Jubaris* and *Nectaris*;  
But other Neuters ending *Ar*  
Make *aris* of long measure share.  
You'll shorten still the growth of *Par*.

XXV.

Make *Eris* short, \* save *Ver*, *Iber*,  
*Crater*, *Ser*, *Byzer*, *Recimer*.

Also Proper Names, and all Greek Nouns which have an  
in the increase; as *Spinter Spintaris*: only Except *Æther*.

XXVI.

All Masculines that end in *Or*  
Make *oris* long except *Memor*.  
Neuters in *Or* give still short *oris*  
As Names in Greek, with *Arboris*.

XXVII.

Shorten the Increases of *Ur*:  
With *Tr*, excepting that of *Fur*.

XXVIII.

Make *adis* short which comes from *As*;  
Long *Vasis*: *Maris* short from *Mas*.

XXIX.

*Atis* from *As* make long, Exceem

*Anas*

*Anas*: \* All others short have been.

\* Each *atis* but what comes from *As* in the Nom<sup>n</sup>at<sup>n</sup> is short, as *Thematis*, from *Thema*.

XXX.

*Es* in its increase shortness Bears;  
As in *Interpretis* appears:

Save *Merces*, *Quies*, *Locuples*,  
*Hæres* and \* *Etis* Greek, from *Es*,

\* As *Lebetis*, from *Lebes* a Caldron.

XXXI.

Make short the increases of *Is*,  
Save Greek *N*; What gives *Itis*, *Glis*.

XXXII.

Always make long what comes of *Os*,  
Excepting *Impos*, *Compos*, *Ros*.

XXXIII.

*Us* in its Increase shortness takes;  
The Comparative Exception makes:  
With *Uris*, *udis* and *ntis*;  
Save *Pecudis*, *Intercutis*.

XXXIV.

No Noun in S and Consonant  
Can length upon its increase vaunt;  
Save, *Europs*, *Seps*, *Gryps* and *Cyclops*,  
*Plebs* and *Conops*, *Cercops*, *Hydrops*.

XXXV.

Of *Caput* and all that do rise  
From it, the growth in shortness lyes.

XXXVI.

Make short all Increases in *Gis*;  
Save *Frugis*, *Legis* and *Regis*.

XXXVII.

*Acis*, from *Ar*, is long; Save *Similax*;

*anax, Dropax, Athax and Storax,*  
*ndax, Fax, Panax, Pharnax, Colax.*  
 Some add *Climax* to this Rule.

XXXVIII.

Shortnes belongs to all in *Ex*  
 ve *Vibex, Halex, Vervex, Fax.*

XXXIX.

*Icis* is long when't comes from *Ix*;  
 ve *Filix, Larix, Mastix Pix.*  
*rix, Varix, Fornix, Vix, Calix,*  
*ix, Coxendix, Nix, Histris, Salix,*  
*atrix, Calyx, Onyx, Cilix.*

XL.

*Ocis* is long from these in *Ox*;  
 ve *Præcox, Celox, Cappadox.*

XLI.

*Ucis* is short when't comes of *Ux*;  
 ere you'l except *Pollux* and *Lux.*

XLII.

The Plural increase 1 *I, U*, gives  
 shortness: 2 *A, E, O*, length recieves.

1. *As, Sermomibus, Portubus. 2 Pennarum, Dierum, Ducrum.*

About Final Syllabr.

XLIII.

*A* Final's long; fave *Eia, Quia,*  
*uta, Ita, Halleuia.*

n Nouns its short; fave Ablatives,  
 or when from *As* Greek Vocatives.

\* *Postea, Ultra, Contra*, sometimes are short.

XLIV.

*E* Final's short; But each Greek Name  
 And all of th' Fifth length always claime.

Obe

*Obe, fere, ferme*, add  
And all the Adverbs *Us* has made;  
But *Bene, malè*, short shall be:  
*Supernè* and *infernè*, agree.

\* Verbs of the Second i' th' imperative  
With *Me, Ne, Te, Se*, length shall give.

\* Yet they are short sometimes; as, *Responde; Cave;*  
*Vale, Vide, Salvè.*

## XLV.

I Final's long: doubt *Ubi, Tibi;*  
*Mibi, Cui, Sibi, ibi*;

But *Nisi, Quasi*, shortnes give  
And every Neuter Nom'native,  
Greek Dative and Greek Vocative.

## XLVI.

O's doubtfull; but the Datives are  
Long, and the Ablatives shall share:  
You'l shorten *imo, Duo, Scio,*  
*Modò, citò*: lengthen *Eo*.  
Make Monosyllabs to extend  
And Adverbs which from Nouns descend.  
Doubt *sedulò mutuò* and *serò*  
With *Crebrò* only lengthen *verò*.

\* Names, in O giving the Genitive in *Us*, as *Dido* and  
long: Also O in the Genitive, as *Atho*.

## XLVII.

All Nouns which make their end in *U*  
Are long, as *Promptu, Cornu*, shew.

## XLVIII.

\* B's always short; C long: save *Donèc*:  
Doubt *fac, hic*. Pronoun: shorten *Nec*.

\* B in *Jacob* and such, is Long.

## XLIX.

D shall be short and likewise L;

Save I  
\* Also

N doe  
n, Dei

Tamen

nd No

ourth

And C

i. And

eclensio

R's sh

reek M

yn C

nd all

As F

s adu

in he

nd A

Es fi

nd al

nes a

And

ve 4

kewa

. Es fr

uazone

use it

Miles

Is sh

he I

\* Save



Save *Nil*, *Sol*, *Sal*, and *Daniel*.

\* Also all *Hebrew Names* in *D* and *L*.

L.

*N* does acclaim long Quantity

*n*, *Dein*, *In*, the contrary.

*Tamen* and *Viden'* shall agree:

and Nouns in *En inis* that be.

Fourth Case is short whose First was so,

And *On* the Third does never know.

1. And the like as *Noſtin' Egon'*. 2. *On* not in the Third declension, as *Ilion*.

LI.

*R*'s short; but ever long you'll place

Greek Nouns in *R* that have Increase.

ŷyn *Cur*, *Far*, *Lar*, *Fur*, *Ver*, *Hir*, *Nar*,

and all the Words that come of *Par*.

LII.

*As* Final loves to be enlarg'd;

*as adis* is with shortnes charg'd.

in here the Greek Accusative,

and *Anas* in the Nom'native.

LIII.

*Es* final's long; 1 But short in *Sum*,

and all the Verbs that of it come.

*enes* and 2 the Nouns in Greek,

And these whose growth is short, this seek;

we 4 *Pes* and *Ceres* join here *Aries*,

likewayes *Abies* and *Paries*.

*Es* from *Sum* and its Tribes, as *Desum*, &c. 2. *Cacoëthes*,

*amazones*: But this in Accusative Plural is Long; be-

cause its 2 Latine Accusative, for in Greek it is *Amazonas*.

*Miles militis*. 4. Its Compounds are rarely shortned.

LIV.

*Is* shorten; But thou shalt extend

the *Is* with which words Plural end:

1 and

1 And every Singular also,  
Which doth into long increase go;

2 *Is* Verbal long by *itis* know.

1. As, *Quiris Quiritis*. 2. As, *Is* in *Audis* is long; because *I* in *Auditis* is so. *Vis* Noun and Verb, *mavis*, *quavis*, *cuius*, agree to this Rule; also *Glis* is Long.

## LV.

*Os* shall be long; Save *Compos*, *Impos*,  
Greek *Os*, with small *o*, *offis os*.

## LVI.

*Us* shall be Brief; But length is due  
To all that keep in the Genitive *U*;

1 *Fruſtus* in four o'ts Cases should  
Be long: 2 Let *Tripus* with it hold.

1. The Genitive Singular, the Nominative, Accusative, Vocative, Plural. 2. Some join *Melampus*, and Greek Names, as *Jeſus*: For, the laſt Syllab has a Diphthong.

## LVII.

Be ſure that Final *T*, you call  
Of a ſhort Quantity in all.

## LVIII.

*A* and *O*, are often found  
Long in the Words which are compound;

2 So *E* and *I* and *U* are ſhort,  
As beſt with uſage will comport.

Make long *Tibicen*, theſe of *Ubi*,

3 All of *Dies* and all of 4 *Ibi*.

1. As in *Quare*, *Quandoque*. 2. as *Nefas*, *Bicolor*, *Ducunt*, *Quadrupes*. 3. *Biduum*, *Meridies*, 4. *Ibidem*.

## LIX.

Make long the Particles *Se*, *Di*,  
When join'd to Nouns or Verbs they be.

*Diſertus* and *Diremi* ſhall

Make their firſt Syllab ſhort to fall.

Re's short; \* But this shall not extend  
To Words which do from *Res* descend.

\* As, *Refert*, it is usefull; For this comes from *Res*.

LX.

Save *Pro*, make Prepositions short:

With *pro*, the following do not sort

*Protervus*, *procus*, *profiteri*,

*Procella*, *pronēpos*, *profari*:

With *præfiscor*, and *profana*,

*Profecto* likeways, and *profunda*;

But doubt *propellit* and *propulsa*,

*Procurrit* and *propago* allo.

## Of The Principal Kinds of Verse.

### I. Of Hexameters, &c.

**A**N Hexameter Verse consists of Six Feet: the  
First Four are indifferentlie *Dactylus* and  
*Spondeus*, the Fifth a *Dactylus* the Sixth  
*Spondeus*.

*Dactylus* has One Long, Two short Feet: *spon-*  
*deus* two Long.

*Ab Jovē Prīncipiūm Mūsa, Jovīs omniā plēnā.*

The due mixture of *spondeus* and *Dactylus* con-  
tributes to the Beauty of this Verse.

These which have many *Dactyls* are often most  
fine; But the great Art is to Place many *Spondees*,  
which are slow, when we wou'd Express a sub-

G.

ject

ject slow or sad ; and many *Dactyls* when we would exprefs what is Quick or Fierce.

Sometimes the Fifth foot is *Spondeus* and then the Verse is called *Spondaick*, as

*Chara Deâi Soboles magnum Jovis incrementum.*

and here the last word shou'd be of four Syllabs and the fourth foot a *Dactyl*, tho' sometimes it is otherwise.

Hexameter Verses are divided into *Heroick* and *Satyrick*.

*Heroick* shou'd be Grave and Majestick : *Satyrick* may be of a more neglected Order.

The first kind ought not, except when *Spondaick* to end with a Word of more than three Syllabs, it be not a Proper Name. 2. They ought not to end with a Monosyllab, unless it be *Est*, or some other begining with a Vowel, and so incorporated into the foregoing Word. 3. They are not good when severall words of two Syllabs are in the last part of 'm. 4. The want of a *Cæsura* takes away much of their Beauty ; as in that,

*Per Connubia nostra, per inceptos Hymeneos.*

But the *Cæsura* ought not to sound like Rhime answering the last Syllab of the Line ; as,

*Ora Citatorum dextrâ contorsit Equorum.*

which is called a *Leonine Verse*.

*Horace* is Excellent in the Neglected Kind, or *Satyricks* : He has studied to render them like Prose, in some Measure, by a fine Negligence, & is far better than *Juvenal*.



Of Verses that make parts of Hexameters.

There are three Kinds which make the Beginings of them.

The first the *Archilochian*, consisting of two *Dactyls* and a *Cæsura*.

*Pulvis et umbrâ sumus*

The second consists of three *Dactyls* and a *Cæsura*, and is called *Alimanick* or *Dactilycus Hephemimiris*; as,

*Munera Latiumque Dei*

The third contains the four first Feet of an *Hexameter*; but the last still a *Dactyle*: as

*Luminibusque prior rediit vigor.*

There are three other Kinds of Verses, which make the Ends of Hexameters.

The first kind contains the four last Feet; And is called *Heroick* or *Dactylic Tetrameter*: as,

*O Fortes pejorâque passi.*

The Second Contains the Three last; But, the first of these three is still *Spondeus*: And it is called *Pheroocratick*,

*Quamvis Ponticâ Pinus.*

Some put a *Trocheus*, which is a Foot consisting of a long Syllab and short, in the room of the *Spondeus*; and some make *Anapestus* the first Foot, as,

*Simili surgit ab ortu.*

The Third Kind is the *Adonique*, Containing only a *Dactylus* and a *Spondeus*; as,

*Gaudia pelle.*

## II. Of Pentameters.

**T**hey consist of five Feet, of which the two first are *spondeus* or *dactylus* the third always *spondeus* and the two last must be *Anapests*, which is a Foot consisting of the first two Syllabs short and third long.

*Iustitia Phobus dissipet has tenebras.*

Some measure this Verse by making a *Cæsura* after the first two Feet, and then two *dactyls* and then a *Cæsura*.

And the syllab in which a *cæsura* is made, may be short, & by being a *cæsura* is made long; as Ovid

*Qui dederit primus oscula Victor erit.*

There are several Authorities for this.

The best sort of these Verses ends with a word of two Syllabs: The next best with a word of four or five.

The *Cæsura* shou'd not be followed with an Elision of a vowel, or of *em* or *am*, &c. before a vowel, The first of which is called *Synalæpha*, the next *Eclipsis*.

## III. Of Iambick Verses.

**T**hey are called so from the foot *Iambus*, which consists of a short & long syllab predomining in them: & they may be considered either as to the diversity of the Feet in them, or as to the Number.

As to the first, some are pure *Iambicks*, as,

*Phæselus illè quem videtis hospites.*

Some

Some have *Spondee*'s for gravity mixt in odd numbers, *i. e.* not in the second, fourth, sixth, which are even numbers: The *Spondee* must be the fifth, the *Iambus* the sixth: some put in *daetylus* & *Anapestus*. The *Comicks* have *Iambus* or *Tribrachys* which consists of three short syllabs or *daetylus* or *Anapestus*.

*Sāt hābēt fāvītōrūm sēmpēr quī Rēdē fācīt,*

and they have plac'd these indifferently, save that the sixth Foot may be *Iambus*,

We may consider *Iambicks* also according to the number of the Feet; And some of them are *Dimeter Iambicks* or of four Feet; as

*Jesū Cōrōnā Virgīnūm.*

The Hymns of the Church are made thus.

The *Trimeter Iambicks* have six feet; and *Tragedys* were made in them: And they are *Finest* when the last word is of two Syllabs.

*Quicūq̃ue Rēgnō Fidit ō quān fallitur.*

The *Tetrameters* consist of Eight Feet, and are only found in *Comedys*. *Terent.*

*Pēcūnīam īn lōcō nēglīgērē māxīmum īntērām ēst lucrūm.*

There are some *Iambicks* Defective, as

*Non ēbūr. nēque Aurēūm.*

The *Trochaicks* belong to this kind; and they want one syllab in the beginning, which if they had they should be *Dimeters*. The great Verses of fifteen Half-Feet are *Trochaick*.

*Prō Pēcātō māgnō paulūm supplicīi sātis ēst Pātrī.*

There are some *Dimeters* wanting a Foot in the end, as *Musæ Jovis Natæ*. Some want only a syllab in the end, as *Anacreonticks*,

*Adēs Pātēr Sūprēmē,  
Quem nemo vidit unquam.*

Some *Dimeters* have a Syllab too much in the End, as, *Et cuncta Terrarum subactā*, Which is the Third Verse of the *Alcaick* sort. Some want a Syllab in the begining, as *Truditur dies aie*

*Trimeters* also are imperfect, by want of one syllab in the End; and the penult Foot is still *Iambus*.

*Mēā rēnīdēt īn dōmō Lācunar.*

*Tetrameters* are also defective in the begining, as

*Pāngē Līnguā glōrīōsī praliū Cērtāminis,  
Et super Cruēis Trophaū dic Triūmfbū Nobilem.*

And sometimes they are Defective in the end, & the Foot before the last Syllab is *Iambus*.

*Remitte Palliū meū mibi quod involāsti.*

#### IV. Of Lyrick Verses, & these belonging to them.

**T**hey may be Divided into Three Kinds, 1. *Choriambicks*, 2. Verses of eleven syllab 3. *Anapesticks*.

Of the Four Kinds of *Choriambicks*: The First consists of a *Spondeus*, a *Choriambus*, which is a Foot of a long two short & a long syllab, & an *Iambus*; or of a *spondeus* & two *Dactyls*; & its called *Glyconick*.

*Illi Mors gravis incubat.*

The Second consists of a *spondeus*, two *Choriambuses* and an *Iambus*; and is *Asclepiadick*,

*Macenas Atavis edite Regibus.*

The Third has an *Choriambus* more,

*Seu plures Hyemes seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam.*

The Fourth is much like the first, But that it Ends with a *Spondeus*.

*Heu quam precipiti mersa profundo!*



# V. Of the Verses of Eleven Syllabs, Saphicks, Phaleucian, and Alcaicks.

**S**aphick Verses have a Trocheus, a Spondeus, a Dactylus and two Trochees.

*Crescit indulgens sibi dirus Hydrops.*

They are not Good if they have not a *Cesura* after the first two Feet ; as in .

*Quam Focus circumvolat, et Cupido :*

Phaleucian Verses have five Feet, a Spondeus, a Dactylus and three Trochees. Sometimes an Iambus is the first Foot. *Ni te plus oculis meis amarem.*

The Saphick and Phalucian may be easily changed to one another : For they have the same feet, tho' not in the same order.

Alcaick Verses have two Iambuses & an Half Iambus and two Dactyls And this they call Iambus Penthemimiris.

*Vides ut alta stet Nive candidum.*

The first Foot also may be a Spondeus, ; and after two Lines of this kind, comes an Iambick too long by a Syllab: *Et cuncta Terrarum subacta.*

And after this comes the little Alcaick, consisting of two Dactyls and two Trochees.

*Præter atrocem animum Catonis.*

## VI. Of Anapestick Verses.

**T**hey are called so, for that they were first Composed of four *Anapestes* : But sometime Dactyls & Spondees are put in their room, In so far as sometimes there is not one Anapæstus found in them.

*Quanti Casus Humana rotant,  
Minus in Parvis fortuna furit.*

Some of these Verses have but two Feet, as

*Deflete Virum  
Quo non Alius  
Potuit citius, &c.*

## VII. Of Archilochian Verse.

**I**T is of two Kinds; The first is called *Hexameter Archilochian*, which has the first four Feet of an *Hexameter*, of which the last is alwise *Dactylus*, and three *Trochees*.

*Solvitur acris Hyems grata vice Veris & Favonis.*

The second Kind is *Iambick-Archilochian*:

*Trahuntque siccæ machinæ Carinas.*

These Verses are nothing but *Iambicks* wanting a syllab: For, if we should make *Carinulas* for *Carinas*, it would be an exact *Trimeter*.

# FINIS.

## ERRATA

**P** Age 9. line 1. For *have* read *are*. Page 10. l. 4. place 2. before *Æs*. page 13 l. 14. for *Mattock*, read, *wild Goat in Africa*. And l. 17. for the herb *Harefoot*, read *Bird with rough feet*. p. 17. l. 4. should be, *And these which all are Masculine*. p. 27. l. 3. read *Datives*. page 53. l. penult, read *Frigeo*. P. 54. l. 13. read *sido fidi*. P. 64. l. 24. *Veneo*. P. 70. l. 6 *pollis* is not to be n<sup>o</sup> gives *pollinis*. P. 82. l. 8 is *si sum & luc lum* to *Teneo* P. 87 l. 5 the penult often shortness wants